The Literary Digest

A Weekly Compendium of the Contemporaneous Thought of the World

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Nothing, again, could be more appropriate than that ex-President Andrew D. White, who has lately been returned to his former post as Ambassador to Germany, should treat of Erasmus. To our day at least the name of the great Dutch scholar is not one to excite profound interest: but those who have been privileged to read President White's latest work, "The Warfare of Theology and Science," know well his genial power to make the dry bones and mummies of history live. And under the strokes of his pen Erasmus does live, and has for us a meaning and a personality.

Then, to come down to our own time and our own country, we note Henry James contributing a critical monograph upon Hawthorne, and yet another upon Russell Lowell. Opinion may vary as to the quality, or rather interest, of Henry James's novels, but we shall never have a surfeit of those keen, delicate character studies and analytical essays of his, of which these two last seem among the best. Much the same might be said of that Henry James of the French, Paul Bourget. He is at his best in his "Portraits," and it is easy to see that he would be especially inspired in writing, as he has for this Library, of that incomparable master of French fiction, Flaubert.

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It is further illustrative of the broad range of this remarkable work that we should find Archdeacon Farrar writing of the "Literary Grandeur of the New Testament," and Prof. Crawford H. Toy, of Harvard, of the Old Testament in the light of modern criticism; and then again Prof. E. Ray Lankester, of Oxford, making an exposition of Darwinism and the Darwinian theory, and likewise writing a critical article upon Huxley, who had so much to say regarding Darwinism and the New and Old Testaments as well.

Not to unduly extend the exhibit, it is with the same pervading sense of fitness and authority that we find Dumas treated by Andrew Lang, and Dumas *fils* by M. Sarcey, the most celebrated of dramatic critics; Macaulay and Freeman by John Bach McMaster; Burns by the poet Stoddard; John Stuart Mill by Professor Ely; Henry Ward Beecher by Lyman Abbott; Dante by Charles Eliot Norton; and Byron by Charles Dudley Warner himself.

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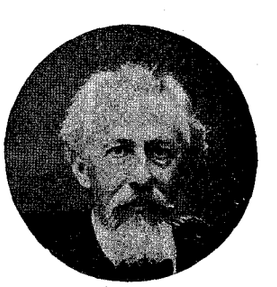

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CLEVELAND ON THE POLITICAL DUTY OF THE HOUR.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND criticized the Democratic Party's late campaign and the present McKinley Administration in equally unmistakable terms at the Reform Club banquet in New York, April 24, and the political storm rages about his head just now in consequence. As recently as "Jefferson day," April 13, the storm center was at Washington, where Mr. Bryan and the leaders of the Democratic Party's national organization criticized the "sound-money" bolters, reaffirmed their adherence to the Chicago platform, and predicted the failure of Republican policies to bring relief to the country.

Thus far there seems to have been no capture of regular Democratic machinery in the States by the "National Democrats." In a few of the spring elections the latter showed some strength, notably in Michigan. But this is an exception, and the Bryan Democracy has been retaining control of party machinery, state and national, and has reorganized the officiary of the National League of Democratic Clubs. In the People's Party it is to be noted that "middle-of-the-road" men, or anti-Fusionists, have called a national reform convention at Nashville on July 4, a convention which, they claim, the party leaders refused to call. A Washington's-birthday address to the people by silver Republicans in the Senate and House of Representatives is another event that has given passing interest to newspaper speculation. Separate organization was advocated, and Congressman Towne, of Minnesota, was named as chairman of a provisional national committee to arrange for a national convention.

In this state of political flux Mr. Cleveland's utterances as the guest of honor at an avowed "sound-money" Democratic gathering excite a vast amount of comment. Ex-Secretaries Carlisle and Wilson, of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, were also speakers at the Reform Club dinner, and a conference of "National Democrats" in attendance lent political significance to the event. Mr. Cleveland insisted that "the path of duty and the best hope of safety lie in the immediate and earnest attempt to accomplish the rehabilitation and regeneration of the Democratic Party and its return to the principles of true Democracy." He characterized the last Bryan campaign as a crusade of discontent and passion, marshalled by an impatient power that lay in wait behind the forces of sectionalism, paternalism, and class hatred that have been hovering for years about our national life:

"This power, born of sordid greed, and maintained by selfish interest and partizan ambition, has at last assumed command, and has largely recruited its waiting forces by inflaming those inclined to be patient with tales of an ancient crime against their rights to be avenged, by encouraging the restless and turbulent with hints of greater license, and by offering to the poor as a smooth road to wealth, and to those in debt as a plan for easy payment, and to those who from any cause are unfortunate and discouraged as a remedy for all their ills, the free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the rate of sixteen to one, with a depreciated currency and cheap money.

"It was a rude awakening for the negligent and overconfident, and a day of terror for sober and patriotic men, when the bold promoters of this reckless creed captured the organization of a powerful political party, and, seizing its banners, shouted defiance to the astonished conscience and conservatism of the country. Hosts of honest men, in blind loyalty, gathered behind the party flag they had been accustomed to follow, failing to discover that their party legends has been effaced. None can forget the doubt and fear of that boisterous and passionate campaign, when the fate of the nation seemed in the balance. The danger of the situation arose from the hasty impulse of those whose misfortunes had been cruelly played upon, and from the enthusiasm of unquestioning, thoughtless party fealty. The deliverance came through the action of those who saw the trick, and loved the principles of their party too well to follow its stolen banners in an attack upon those national safeguards which party, as well as patriotism, should at all times defend."

Mr. Cleveland, surveying the field of the late conflict, where the first engagement resulted in the defeat of "dangerous and unwholesome policies," discovers little to reassure him. First of all he takes the McKinley's Administration to task as follows:

"The party placed in power as the result of splendid Democratic patriotism, has failed to meet the obligations of the people's trust. Its distinct campaign declaration that it was unreservedly in favor of sound money, the character and controlling effectiveness of the support it gained on the faith of that declaration, the universal concession that the conflict of financial theories constituted the issue which was passed upon by the suffrages of the people, and the country's pressing exigencies and needs all demanded prompt and efficient action by the party entrusted with power, in an effort to place our nation's finances, adjusted to every popular need, upon a safe and sure basis, approved by the business judgment of the land, and secure from successful attack because defended by a majority of the thoughtfully honest men of all parties.

"Instead, however, of addressing themselves to this task, the managers and representatives of this victorious party, these professed champions of sound finance, have, before the eyes of an expectant people, returned in hot haste to their wallowing in the mire of extreme protection, offending millions of voters by their exhibition of a party's bad faith, and disgusting millions more by their unconcealed determination to repay partizan support from the proceeds of increased burdens of taxation placed upon those already overladen.

"In the mean time the allied forces of calamity, encouraged by these malign conditions, are still active and aggressive. They confidently speak of the encounter in which they failed of success as only 'the first battle,' and gladly hail every untoward incident and every added pretext for passion and resentment as new and welcome allies in the continuance of their crusade. They are willingly wicked and stupid who believe that disaster waits upon

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the ascendancy of those forces, and yet turn away from the plain evidence of their dangerous strength."

From the mass of comment the speech has caused the following representative quotations are made:

An Irrepressible Conflict.—"Mr. Cleveland recognizes that the contest over the money question, instead of being ended, is just beginning; he recognizes it as an irrepressible conflict, and in this he reasons rightly. The Democratic Party will, in 1900, reiterate its demand for free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, and it will be opposed by those who at that time believed in a gold standard. This being as certain as any future event can be, why should those affiliate now who expect to engage in combat so soon hereafter?

"We now have a harmonious Democratic Party, and we have a bolting organization which claims to represent another kind of democracy. Let them both exist, and time will determine which is fittest to survive.

"If any bimetalist is converted to the gold standard he can join their organization; if any gold Democrat repents he can return to the fold. However much we may differ from Mr. Cleveland, we must admit his courage. A less resolute man would hesitate to assume the leadership of a little band of 130,000, many of whom voted the Indianapolis ticket by mistake, and then accuse 6,500,000 voters of being either designing agitators or the dupes of designing agitators.

"A man of less self-reliance would reexamine his own conduct, to see whether it was his folly or theirs which separated them from 5,000,000 Democrats who once idolized him, but in the lexicon of Mr. Cleveland's maturer years there is no such word as 'mistake.'

"The gold Democracy is impotent to bring any real relief to the country; it is long on platitudes and short on performance; it reaches its maximum at a banquet and its minimum at the polls; it is the toy of those financiers who prate about national honor while they fatten on the nation's extremity, and is powerless to protect the people from the extortion of trusts and the greed of unrestrained corporations.

"Those Democrats who believe in equality before the law will naturally gravitate toward the regular Democracy, and those Democrats who believe in a government by syndicates and for syndicates will naturally drift into the Republican Party, because it offers them the best prospect of success."—*W. J. Bryan, in Despatch to the Journal, New York.*

No Time for Recrimination.—"While in some respects Mr. Cleveland's Reform-Club speech may be heartily indorsed by all the supporters of good government and sound finance, his criticism of the Administration and of the Republican Party, for giving preference to the revenue question as Demanding the first place in the order of settlement, was of very doubtful propriety, nor was it in keeping with facts. Ever since the failure of the income-tax it has been conceded that there must be additional legislation to supply the revenue that it failed to produce, and by placing McKinley in the Presidency and the Republican Party in power, those who contributed to that result knew that the needed revenue legislation would be along the lines of a protective tariff. Therefore to speak of 'wallowing in the mire of extreme protection' is, to say the least, unwarranted and in very bad taste. Congress has been in session but six weeks, and very commendable progress has been made. It is of the first importance to the people that the tariff bill should be gotten out of the way so that free course may be given to a measure for monetary reform. . . .

"Mr. Cleveland said in his speech, and said truly, that the paramount issue of the last election was sound finance; but what form of sound finance? Simply that the gold standard as we now have it should be maintained. Such was the declaration of the St. Louis convention, and the pledges of that platform are now being carried out by the Administration. But the method of reforming the currency and the establishment of a sound system of banking, which, since the decision in November, we now recognize as essential to the maintenance of the gold standard, were not discussed in that campaign at all, and the general thought is still in a fluid condition in regard to them. . . . This is no time for recrimination between the two wings of the sound-money army."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.), Chicago.*

Scheming for Renomination.—"It is discouraging to the friends of reform in the South and West that thus prematurely the movement for honest politics and sound money should be freighted down by a name [Cleveland] which is potent only for evil. But it is still more discouraging to reflect that the man behind this name is as indefatigable as he is mischievous, that he is the author of the lax party discipline of which he complains; that he is the author of the protection gibberish which the national convention in 1892 refused to adopt; that elected on a pledge of tariff reform, he sent the tariff to the rear, and, advancing the money issue to the front, lost both; that he is very much richer than ever he was and much more ambitious than ever he was; that his removal to New Jersey was the first adroit step in his new plan of campaign; that every day of his life, in that fine, effeminate Italian hand, he will write from two to fifty letters, addressed to persons in every part of the country; that posing as a retired statesman and philosopher, and playing upon the credulity of the simple-minded and easily flattered, he will leave no string untouched for stimulating the activity of the expectant; and day and night this Reform Club, having in charge the circulation of Democratic literature, will be silently, surely working to the one end which he, and they, have before them—his nomination in 1900."—*Henry Watterson, in The Courier Journal (Palmer Dem.), Louisville.*

Renomination Bugaboo.—"There is little likelihood that Mr. Cleveland will be a candidate for President in 1900, and certainly if he shall become a candidate it will not be by reason of any such movement as the Reform-Club banquet. He can not be made a candidate by any organized effort of his friends. Only conditions such as are most unlikely to occur could make him considered as a candidate, and that he is seeking to give himself prominence as a candidate will not be believed by any who have knowledge of Mr. Cleveland's purposes and methods. What he said at the banquet he would have said whether he intended to be a candidate or resolutely intended not to be a candidate, and the occasion had no more to do with the candidacy of Cleveland, or of any other man, than it had to do with the future policy of Greece or Turkey. . . .

"It was an occasion to give expression of fidelity to those convictions, and it was an eminently proper occasion to criticize the forgetfulness of the McKinley Administration of its highest and first duty to avoid estrangement from an intelligent and patriotic element that had given it success. It was not expected by the Democrats that McKinley would be anything else than a protectionist, but it was expected of him and his party that they would not attempt to out-Herod Herod by enacting the most oppressive monopoly tariff taxes ever known in the history of the Government in time of peace."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.), Philadelphia.*

Pledge-Keeping.—"What did the Republican Party promise the people in the campaign of 1896? First and foremost of all, it promised a restoration of the protective policy. Protection was the most prominent and most emphatic plank in the party platform. The man nominated for President was nominated because he was recognized as the leading exponent of the protection doctrine. His nomination was a foregone conclusion weeks before the convention, because it was plainly seen that the country was determined on a return to the system for which he stood. What, then, is the sense in Mr. Cleveland and his free-trade associates representing that President McKinley and the Republican Party are violating or neglecting their promises to the people? . . .

"It is true that, after the Republican ticket was placed in the field, the capture of the Democratic organization by the free-silver advocates brought another issue to the front. The attempt to debase the currency was an assault on business integrity and stability which alarmed the country and drew many Democratic voters to the support of the Republican ticket—and also drove many Republican voters away from it. The Republican platform pledged the party to the maintenance of a sound currency, and this pledge was reinforced by the party speakers and press in the campaign. This pledge has been, and is being, faithfully kept, notwithstanding Mr. Cleveland's talk to the contrary. The soundness of the currency was assured when Bryan went down in November. It is sound to-day, and nobody imagines for a moment that it will be otherwise while the present Administration lasts."—*The Journal (Rep.), Kansas City, Mo.*

Campaign Begun.—"These bolters who deserted two parties and two platforms in order to promote Dingleyism are now pre-

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paring for a new campaign, which has the same object in view—the promotion of Republican doctrines, the maintenance of the gold standard, with all its distressing results, and the levying of higher taxes on the people. In short, the campaign now begun over feed at 'twelve dollars a plate, including wine,' has for its sole object the sacrifice of every principle of honest government to the maintenance of the demand of the money power—the sacrifice of every principle and conviction, and the promotion of the rankest Republicanism to this end.

"As for the Democrats, they will continue to stand by the Chicago platform and the principles therein set forth. It will take no backward step; it will resort to no quibble, equivocation, or evasion. Instead of disguising its purposes, it will advertise them to the four winds. These purposes are the promotion of the interests of all the people—the greatest good to all, injustice to none. There is no evasion in the Chicago platform. Every word in it has a clear and unmistakable meaning."—*The Constitution* (*Bryan Dem.*), *Atlanta.*

Cleveland Still a Power.—"The wrath of the silver wing of the Democratic Party over Mr. Cleveland's speech has one especially comic aspect. It is easy to detect in it a note of despair at the discovery that the party is not yet rid of him as its most fearless and plain-spoken adviser. There was clearly a belief among the silverite Democrats that when Mr. Cleveland departed from the Presidency they were rid of him for good and all, but they now see that this was a delusion, and that he is disposed to go ahead speaking the truth as he sees it without regard to the feelings of anybody. They know what the consequences of this have been to them in the past. They know that he grew steadily in popular favor with every deliverance which especially angered them, and they fear an indefinite continuation of the same condition of things. If he is going to call public attention to their shortcomings, is going to denounce from time to time the unpatriotic character of their policies and doings, what hope is there for them of ever deluding the people sufficiently to get into power? He is more troublesome to them than an uneasy conscience is to a malefactor, for he does not chide them in a still small voice, but in tones so loud that the whole country hears him."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

The Speech of an Agitator.—"But despite the spasms of approval into which it threw the company, the speech upon examination proves to be nothing but the speech of an agitator. Mr. Bryan himself, in his most felicitous mood, does not misstate the Republican case more partizanly. Mr. Cleveland, as Mr. Bryan does, charges that the Republicans won their fight on the money issue and now are substituting the tariff issue. The charge is disproved by the record. But Mr. Bryan does not suffer as Mr. Cleveland does in making it. Has Mr. Cleveland no recollection of a party which won a Presidential campaign on the tariff issue, and then saw the President of its choice substitute the money issue for that? Has he forgotten the denunciations that President received for that act and how they culminated in his repudiation by his party at its next national convention? That party was the Democratic Party, and that President was Grover Cleveland, and yet Mr. Cleveland, by distorting the record, rebukes the Republicans for an alleged act which he himself has actually committed!"—*The Star* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

Republicans Deserve Criticism.—"Mr. Cleveland's criticism of the Republican Party for its failure fully to appreciate its great responsibility is deserved. The Republican Party in the campaign of last year stood not simply for sound money, but was pledged, as Mr. Cleveland says, 'to an effort to place our nation's finances, adjusted to every popular need, upon a safe and sure basis, approved by the business judgment of the land, and secure from successful attack because defended by a majority of the thoughtfully honest men of all parties.' We do not think the people have been impatient or over-critical when they insist that a party which was placed in power because it defended the cause of sound money should take prompt action to make the maintenance of sound money possible. But nothing of this kind has been done, and there is no reason to believe that anything will be done at the present session of Congress."—*The News* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Indianapolis.*

Outside His Party.—"It will be observed that in all these remarks Mr. Cleveland is treated as one outside of the Democratic Party. From the point of view of Senator Gorman, Mr. Bailey, or Senator Faulkner, it would be as fitting for a Republican leader to exhort his hearers to reorganize the Democratic Party as for Mr. Cleveland to do so. Even Mr. Cleveland's intimation that the Republican Party has been false to its promises in framing the Dingley bill before undertaking currency reform is not approved in Democratic quarters. Mr. Bryan admits that the Republican tariff policy was made clear in the campaign, and the New York *Times*, perhaps the most influential organ of the gold Democrats, says that that party 'knew that a new tariff and a high one was the sure fruit of a Republican victory,' but that, nevertheless, they elected McKinley, and they would do it again."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Boston.*

"The Cleveland men, as usual, however, are keenly awake to the necessities of the hour. They saved the nation five months ago from the assaults of the cheap-money men, and they are still keeping a vigilant eye on guard. Herein is Mr. Cleveland's excuse for taking a potent hand in public discussion; and for this reason will he persevere in his course, in spite of the brutal attacks and vile inuendoes with which each successive appearance is greeted by party and factional opponents."—*The News* (*Ind. Dem.*), *New Haven, Conn.*

"The point of rally is the Indianapolis platform, the regeneration of the Democrats lies in the adoption of the principles therein set forth. The salvation of the party must be accomplished under the leadership of those who participated in and carried forward that movement, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlisle, W. L. Wilson, Donelson Caffery, W. D. Bynum, and many others, true and tried in the councils of democracy, with the old warriors Palmer and Buckner at their head. And work should be done without surcease. In spite of discouragement and ridicule and opposition, we must press on."—*The Post* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Charleston, S. C.*

"Dingley tariffs are repulsive and other things are repulsive, but they are trifles compared with what Mr. Bryan proposed. There can be no acceptance of his revolutionary program. No evil in sight could be worse than that. So the Democratic managers will have to overhaul their program and make a note of the situation."—*The Sun* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Baltimore.*

"He is still one of the most prominent men in the country and his enemies can not retire him, however much they may desire to do so. If Mr. Cleveland lives and keeps his health, he may be a formidable candidate for the Presidency in 1900; but if he is, we have no doubt that his nomination will be brought about, as has been the case in the past, through the demand of the people and not through any solicitation on his own behalf."—*The Times* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Richmond, Va.*

"The 'Reform' performance in New York Saturday night was the wail of the politically damned."—*The Inquirer* (*Bryan Dem.*), *Cincinnati, Ohio.*

INDIANAPOLIS STREET-CAR CASES.

THE legal battle between the city of Indianapolis and the street-railway company has recently been the subject of an important decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, and another decision by the United States circuit court (Judge Showalter, Chicago) will undoubtedly soon be reviewed by the highest court. Both cases come under the jurisdiction of the Federal courts on the ground of alleged attempts to impair the obligations of contract between the city and the street-railway company; but the points involved in the cases are to be carefully distinguished. The Supreme Court's decision affirms the exclusive franchise rights of the company in the city streets; the circuit court decides that a state law which reduces the fare in Indianapolis is "special legislation" and hence unconstitutional under the constitution of the State.

We quote first an exposition of the Supreme Court's decision as made by the Chicago *Evening Post:*

"To understand the significance of the decision it is necessary to know the history of the controversy. The Citizens' Company was incorporated in 1864, and a franchise was conferred upon it

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by the city council for a definite term. In 1880 an amendment was adopted giving the company an extension of seven years. Under this amendment the life of the franchise was to last thirty-seven years. But owing to the failure of the company to comply with certain reasonable demands of the city a new railroad company was chartered in 1891. The question naturally arose whether the privilege of the old corporation was exclusive in its nature and deprived the city of the right to create and license a competing corporation. Suit was brought to restrain the new company from occupying any of the streets of the city, the city being made a party. But the plaintiff did not limit itself to the assertion of exclusive rights for the term named in the franchise. It set up the novel and startling claim of perpetual right to the streets, the contention being that the city had no power to limit a franchise or expel any corporation having possession of the streets. There was no state law authorizing the purchase of corporate property whose license had expired, and hence the limitation of tenure was a nullity and dead letter. Ex-President Harrison was the attorney of the company, and he made a strong argument for this extraordinary position.

"In the lower court the decision sustained the claim to exclusive possession during the life of the franchise, while negativing that of perpetual ownership. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and there is some doubt as to the exact meaning of its ruling. It upholds the company's right to exclusive possession until the expiration of its charter in 1901. By implication this disposes of the claim to perpetuity, but it is not clear whether the court agrees with General Harrison as to the inability of the city to terminate the franchise at the time specified therein. This uncertainty is due to the fact that the legislature had stepped in and passed a law declaring all street-railway franchises at an end in 1901. Can the legislature cure a defect in municipal franchises? Is there power in the legislature to modify licenses granted by cities to corporations? These are the questions suggested, but not clearly answered, by the decision."

The Indianapolis *News* says:

"The decision is made on the theory that the franchise terminates in 1901. Until that time the rights of the corporation can not be modified or abridged except by the legislature. It is admitted, of course, that the legislature may amend or repeal the incorporating act, if for no other reason than that such power is reserved in the act itself. But it may not delegate that power to the city. . . .

"It is decided that the seven-year extension of the franchise was valid, and that no formal acceptance of the extending ordinance by the street-car company was necessary. The court holds that the city is estopped to question this extension because 'the company incurred a new liability,' relying 'upon the faith of certain action on the part of the city, which it had the power to take.' It is suggested, besides, that 'the continued operation of the road may itself be regarded as a sufficient consideration for the extension of the franchise.' The plea which the court makes for the bondholders as innocent purchasers, who, it thinks, have a right to rely on the good faith of the city, does not seem to us to be impressive. Of course, they have a right to rely on the good faith of the city, but what about the good faith of the speculators and plungers from whom they bought their bonds? Here is a corporation whose tangible property is worth not to exceed $2,000,000, yet the 'innocent purchasers' did not hesitate to invest in its securities, altho they knew or ought to have known that it was stocked and bonded up to $9,000,000. Was it not their duty to inquire what property was represented by this margin of $7,000,000? If they buy 'water,' can they be said to be innocent purchasers? And in considering the question of good faith and obligation, it is well to remember that the people are under no obligations to consent to be taxed for fares in order to pay interest on the holdings of these stupid—if 'innocent'—purchasers. Such a theory as this seems to us to be distinctly immoral. . . .

"We can not but regret that under our laws it is so easy for a city to contract against itself, and so difficult for it to contract in favor of itself. These very contracts which the Supreme Court uphold for the benefit of the Citizens' Company have been held by Judge Woods to be without force in the only particular in which they were beneficial to the city. The Citizens' Company has no difficulty in securing its contract rights, but when the city points to the time limit established by those same contracts, it is told that it had no power to fix such a limit. Is it not true that the agreement of the corporation fairly and freely made to consent to a termination of its franchise in 1901 was a part of the consideration for the extension of its franchise for seven years?"

Judge Showalter of the United States circuit court grants injunctions against the enforcement of a state law reducing the fare to three cents. The substance of his opinion is thus reported:

"The Hugg law is declared to be unconstitutional because it is special legislation, applying only to the city of Indianapolis. It is the opinion of the court that where proceedings, in effect destructive of a vested property right, are threatened by a defendant in official position under color of a void statute, the preliminary injunction ought to issue. The suggestion by the attorney-general, the court says, that in any event this court ought not to consider the case made by this bill until the supreme court of Indiana has pronounced upon the specific enactment in contention is one which the court had no right to entertain, and it is ordered that the injunction issue as prayed.

"The court holds that the charter can not, under the constitution of Indiana, be amended by any enactment which is special to any particular street-railroad corporation or to any particular community or locality in Indiana; that the amendment of 1897 is confined in its operation to the city of Indianapolis, and to the defendant railroad corporation and to other street railroad corporations now or hereafter organized for carrying passengers over the streets of that city; that if the scheme as proposed in said amendment be carried into effect, complainant, which is mortgagee of the railroad property of defendant corporation in Indianapolis to the extent of some $3,000,000 of outstanding bonds, will be irredeemably injured in its security; that by the amendment of 1897 the State of Indiana would violate its engagement to the defendant railroad company, as expressed in the general law for the incorporation of street-railroad companies, and this is in contravention of the national Constitution, which declares that no State shall pass any 'law impairing the obligation of contracts.' On this latter ground, as well as by reason of the non-residence of complainant, the controversy, it is said, falls within the judicial power of the United States."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* emphasizes the fact that the Supreme Court will be called upon to define "special legislation" after Judge Showalter. It says:

"The fundamental point of inquiry in every case is constitutional, not judicial. The courts have no power to bar out special legislation of their own volition. Whatever authority they have in the matter is derived from the constitution of the State in which the particular case arose. It follows that a decision resting on the organic law of one State does not apply to any other State, except as the constitutions of the two States agree."

The Chicago *Chronicle* considers Judge Showalter's dictum sound and of wide application:

"In the Indianapolis street-car case Judge Showalter of the United States circuit court riddled the legal doctrine that 'special legislation,' which is prohibited, may be enacted by a shallow subterfuge. The Indiana street-car act, which he declared void, by its terms related only to 'cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants.' 'This,' says Judge Showalter, 'is as much special legislation as if the only city in the State having over 100,000 inhabitants had been mentioned by name.' The act was passed to apply only to Indianapolis. The use of the name of that city in the act would have been an obvious violation of the constitutional mandate against special legislation. To describe the city by its population violates the rule the same as if its name had been mentioned. No doubt this is excellent law and it is sound common sense. Illinois has the same constitutional prohibition as Indiana against special legislation for cities. But it has been frittered away and practically nullified by decisions of the [State] supreme court sustaining the attenuated euphemisms of legislation adopted for the purpose of evading the constitution. If statutes are passed to affect Chicago and no other city of the State they are so worded as to apply only to 'cities having more than 200,000 inhabitants' or words to that effect. Such a statute might as well read that it shall apply only to cities at the mouth of Chicago River. This would be no more obvious an evasion than the description of a city by defining the number of its inhabitants."

Upon the question of the justice of the attempted reduction of fare, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The power of fixing prices for other people, of determining how much investors may make from their investments, is a danger-

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ous one, peculiarly liable to abuse. The unjust steward in the parable knew how to make himself popular with the debtor class, and the legislature of Indiana may have thought it an easy way to popularize itself with the citizens of Indianapolis to decree that street-car companies must carry them for three cents instead of five. The case that came before Judge Showalter was that of bondholders who complained that on a three-cent fare they would get no interest, and they take precedence of the stockholders. The population of a city can not be bound for all time by the franchises that a city council may have given away, and the rate of fare that would be scarcely high enough to pay for the service in a small city might be inordinately high in a large city, and as there is little competition in the street-railway business to regulate fares some public right of regulation must be recognized. But if the law in question were undoubtedly general in its application and involved no conflict with the state constitution, it would undoubtedly be held to be void if it amounted to a confiscation of the property of the street-car companies; a legislative reduction of fare below a sum needed to operate the road, to keep the property in repair, including renewals, to pay the interest on bonds, and to afford the owners a reasonable return on their investment would be so unjust that there is little doubt that the courts would sooner or later find a means of annulling it no matter how regular it might be on its face."

Afro-American View of a Naval Cadetship.—The New York *Age*, the leading Afro-American paper, takes up the cause of R. C. Bundy, the colored nominee for appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis (see THE LITERARY DIGEST last week) in this vigorous fashion:

"It is disgusting at this late day to have the newspapers of the country deploring the incident, and to have the professors and the cadets at Annapolis yawping about the wisdom of giving a cadetship to an Afro-American and predicting that Bundy will never graduate, even if he succeeds in passing the entrance examination. The newspapers should be ashamed of themselves, and we expect to see Secretary Long sit down so hard on the professors and cadets at Annapolis that they will understand at once that it is their business to obey and not to command, not to designate who shall be cadets but to accept such as are designated by the President and members of Congress.

"There is no reason why Afro-American cadets at West Point and Annapolis should not have as fair treatment as those of any other race, and as they have at Yale and Harvard and the other leading colleges and universities of the republic; indeed, they should have a larger measure of consideration and fair play, as the military and naval schools are maintained at the public expense, and every cadet is educated as a pauper, so to speak. Why should these youngsters give themselves aristocratic and dictatorial airs? Why should they be allowed to dictate to the Secretary of the Navy and be a law unto themselves in the matter of their associate mendicant beneficiaries? We fail to see the point. If the striplings at these schools are to dictate to their superiors, to the Secretary of the Navy, and to Congressmen, in this matter, the whole system of naval and military education should be overhauled at once by Congress. The taxpayers of the country are entitled to this much.

"We admire Mr. Bundy's determination to go to Annapolis and take his chances. It is his right. We expect that the proper authorities shall give him proper protection. His only fear is that he will be violently dealt with. He should be rid of this. Let him go prepared to defend himself from the assaults of any gentlemanly blackguard who may undertake to intimidate him. He has a right to protect himself, and to be protected by those in authority at Washington and at Annapolis."

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

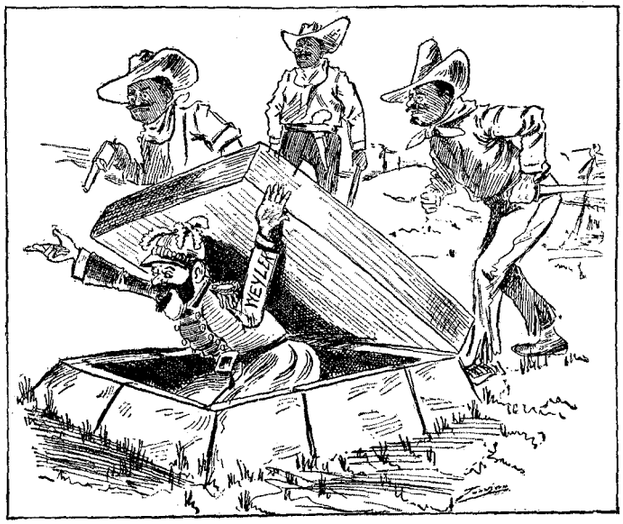
AFTER nearly sixteen months of political fighting the legislature of Kentucky has elected William J. Deboe, Republican, to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn as United States Senator for the term ending March 4, 1903. Mr. Deboe has been a physician and lawyer, a state senator, and a delegate to Republican national conventions.

Effect in the Senate.—"There are various speculations as to the strength of the Republican Party in the Senate after this accession from Kentucky. There are still two vacancies in the body, one from Florida, where an election has not yet been obtained, and the other from Oregon, where the legislature failed to elect and no action has yet been taken regarding the admission of the governor's appointee. This will make Mr. Deboe the eighty-eighth member, and forty-three of these are ranked as Republicans; but this includes several, like Wolcott of Colorado, and Pritchard of North Carolina, who are really silverites, altho they will support a Republican tariff bill—if they can get what they demand out of it. Kyle of South Dakota, who came in as a Populist six years ago, owes his recent reelection to the Republicans, and if he should acknowledge the obligation, would give that party control of the Senate, through the Vice-President's casting vote, on any question which would unite gold and silver Republicans. The managers, however, place no dependence upon such a majority, and the committees are to be rearranged on the basis demanded by the Democrats and Populists."—*The Post* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

Feuds in both Parties.—"There were feuds in both parties, and it is difficult to determine which was the more bitter, except

HARD LUCK
THE REAL WAR SUFFERER—THE MAN WHO IS FOLLOWING THE CAMPAIGN
WAR MAP
WAR MAP
ATLAS
LECTURE BY THE GREAT WAR CORRESPONDENT
MY MEDALS
(THIS IS THE PART OF WAR THAT WE DREAD THE MOST)

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*



GENERAL WEYLER (from his cyclone cellar): "In the excitement over Crete, the public will please not forget that I am still putting down the Cuban rebellion." —*The Times, Pittsburg, Pa.*

WAR CARTOONS.

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by yesterday's result. They sprang mainly from the currency question, but the cause itself was ultimately overshadowed by the personal vindictiveness it engendered. Party lines are usually closely drawn in Kentucky, but the intense personal animosity provoked by the struggle of Carlisle and Blackburn for supremacy made either of the factions prefer the common foe to its rival in the same party.

"Blackburn had the bulk of his party at his back, but the Carlisle faction had enough votes in the legislature to defeat him, and several of these votes were finally cast for Deboe, the successful Republican. But there was a feud in the Republican ranks also [indictments were brought against Dr. Hunter, the leading candidate, and others for bribery] which for a considerable time seriously endangered the success of the party, and threatened to embarrass the Government. The long struggle was not creditable. It entailed upon the State of Kentucky an expense of $100,000, without any compensating advantage. Had reason, rather than personal prejudice and partizanship prevailed, a Senator would have been elected at the regular session of the legislature, without costing the State a cent beyond the ordinary legislative expenses. These prolonged and unseemly senatorial contests have become a glaring public scandal, and have given a tremendous impetus to the popular demand for the reform of the manner of choosing Senators."—*The American (Rep.), Baltimore.*

A Discreditable Struggle.—"Of all the prolonged struggles over senatorships which have occurred in various state legislatures in the last few years this was in many of its features one of the most discreditable, yet its outcome, happily, is one of the best. It has not, save in its ending, reflected credit upon the State. But it ought to serve as an object-lesson to Kentucky and to all other States 'how not to do it.' These senatorial deadlocks have of late become altogether too common. Because of them States have been deprived of representation in the Senate, and some men have been elected to that body who were far from being the choice of the people, and others have been sent thither with shadows of doubt upon their titles. Such things are bringing the system of elections by legislatures into disfavor. The system is a good one, however, and it should be freed from the reproach that is falling upon it. If party leaders can not voluntarily devise some method of reform a leaf may, to advantage perhaps, be taken from the Constitution of the United States. It prescribes a method for preventing deadlocks in congressional elections of Presidents which, if adapted to the uses of legislative elections of Senators, would make impossible any repetition of the scenes that have disgraced so many state capitals."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

UNITED STATES JOURNALS ON CANADIAN TARIFF.

TWO features of the new tariff proposed by the Liberal Government of Canada are selected for special comment by the newspapers this side of the line—namely, first, the proposed preferential clause, with inducements to the negotiation of treaties of reciprocity; and, second, the provision for sending trusts and combines to the free list. The chief points of the new tariff bill are thus epitomized:

Upon all goods coming from Great Britain and other countries which, in the opinion of the governor-in-council, treat Canadian products with fairness, a rebate of one eighth of the duty established by the revised tariff shall be allowed from this 23d day of April, and after July 1, 1898, the rebate is to be increased to one quarter of the duty. These reductions, however, are not to apply to spirits, ales, beers, tobacco, or sugar.

Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor-in-council that, respecting any article of commerce, there exists any trust, any combination, association, or agreement of any kind among the manufacturers of such articles or the dealers therein or any portion of them, to enhance the price of such article, or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of such manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers, and that such disadvantage to the consumers is facilitated by the customs duty imposed on a like article when imported, then the governor-in-council shall place such article on the free list, or so reduce the duty on it as to give the public the benefit of reasonable competition in such article.

Iron and steel duties are reduced by from $1 to $1.50 a ton, and the bounty is increased by $1 a ton.

The general effect is to remove specific and susbtitute *ad-valorem* duties; classifications are very much reduced and simplified.

Binder twine and barb wire are reduced until January, 1898, and will after that be on the free list.

Corn is placed on the free list.

Duties on spirituous liquors are increased by 15 cents per gallon.

Rice—uncleaned, unhulled, or paddy is increased, while the cleaned is left as it was.

Wheat is reduced from 15 cents to 12 cents a bushel, and wheat flour is reduced from 75 cents to 60 cents per barrel.

Coal oil is cut from 6 cents a gallon to 5 cents; fuel from 3 cents to 2½ cents.

Duty on refined sugar is reduced equal to about 22 per cent. on present protection.

In many cases the protective duties on goods from the United States are materially increased, as on some cottons.

Discrimination and Threatened Retaliation.—"The most important provisions of the bill are the 25 per cent. reduction made in British imports and the reciprocal clause, which is 'the olive branch' offered to the United States. The text of this latter is:

"'That when the custom tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole, are as favorable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce, or manufacture of such country, when imported direct thereform, may then be imported direct into Canada or taken out of the warehouse, for consumption therein at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule D.

"'The reductions provided for in schedule D amount to a rebate of one eighth of the duty established by the revised tariff, and, after July 1, 1898, the rebate is to be increased to one quarter of the duty. These reductions, however, are not to apply to spirits, ales, beers, tobacco, or sugar.'

"England will receive the advantage of these terms immediately upon the act going into effect; the United States will receive no advantage from them until it agrees to accept and comply with them. That the Dominion Government has no belief, or hope even, that the United States will promptly agree to these provisions of the new tariff is made manifest by the statement to Parliament on the subject by the Hon. Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance. . . .

"While expressing his belief that the Dingley bill, even if modified by the Senate, 'will undoubtedly affect the trade relations between the United States and Canada to a very considerable degree,' and adversely to the latter, the Finance Minister disclaims all reputed purposes of retaliation—at this time. His language upon this point is, however, somewhat confusing, as he says:

"'I believe there is nothing inconsistent with sound free-trade principles in a government endeavoring, in dealing with a neighbor, to hold in its hands whatever levers it may possess in its negotiations.'

"The Canadian Government is now holding in its hands the new tariff clause, which provides for a 25 per cent. rebate of duties in favor of English goods, and no rebate in favor of American goods. It is not only holding it in its hands; it is about to use it. But, in the hope that reciprocity may some time be accomplished, all the levers in the hands of the Government are not to be at once used against the United States. There are, Mr. Fielding said, a great many well-meaning men in Canada, 'who say that we (the Canadians) should meet the Dingley bill on the principle of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a dollar for a dollar,' but the Finance Minister thinks that it would be inexpedient to adopt that policy at this time, the hope of reciprocity not yet being extinct. This would seem to mean that the extreme penalty of retaliation, tho not now to be imposed, may and will be used against us, should this country refuse to agree definitely to reciprocal trade relations with Canada. Meanwhile, the 25 per cent. rebate given the mother country can not fail to operate disadvantageously to the United States in respect to all its products for export which enter into competition in the Canadian market with similar products exported thence by Great Britain."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

General Tenor is Moderate.—"The platform of the Liberal Party, upon the strength of which it secured the Government at the last election, included a generous measure of tariff reform in the shape of a reduction of duties. But circumstances alter cases. There is a reduction even of general duties in some instances, but

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it is not carried to such an extent as to fulfil pre-election promises and there is likely to be disappointment on this account, but not nearly to the extent that there would have been had the American question not come up in its present form.

"The Liberals also promised reciprocity with the United States and they evidently undertook to make that promise good. It will be remembered that members of the Dominion ministry were in Washington for several weeks last winter attempting to open negotiations and lay the foundations for more intimate trade relations between the two countries, but close upon their departure followed the formulation of the Dingley bill and the passage of the immigration bill, with its drastic and unfriendly Corliss amendment, and the advancement of reciprocity under such strained conditions was out of the question. The tone of the Canadian press has been quite generally in favor of what is called the 'manly policy,' which means more, even, than has been incorporated in Mr. Fielding's bill, and for that reason would probably better suit the present temper of the Canadian people.

"On the whole the general tenor of the new tariff measures must be called moderate. It concedes the right of the American people to adopt what tariff laws they please in their own real or supposed interests, and claims for Canada the same right. As affairs are headed Great Britain will be enabled to come into the Canada markets at twenty-five per cent. better rates than the United States. This is based on the idea that such a discrimination will be a benefit to Canada. That assumption may be right or it may be wrong. Just now it is the official position. The trade of Canada with Great Britain for the last complete fiscal year was about $100,000,000, while with this country it was several millions greater, and the balance of trade was to a very large extent in our favor, while with Great Britain it was not so. Notwithstanding the tendency at present is to divert trade from this country to Great Britain, the ministry does not hesitate to declare that it is ready to make terms with us when we will consent to meet it half-way."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston.*

Check to Freer Trade.—"When, under the stress of war revnues, we discontinued the reciprocity relations and hampered interchange of products with our war taxes, we gave opportunity to Canadian Tories to imitate our policy of protection. When the reaction came with us in 1892 it found its reflection in the Dominion, resulting in the first victory for the free-trade element last year. This desired reciprocal trade relations with us. It offered to let down its bars if we would lower ours. Our movement toward freer trade was checked by the panic, artfully seized on by our Tories to secure a restored grasp on privilege. The outcome is the Dingley bill with its direct thrusts at our neighbor on the north. Naturally, humanly, comes the return blow.

"And Canada proposes to deliver it deftly. It does not intend to resume the absurd policy of making its people pay more for the things they exchange their products for abroad, unless they come from some country that makes its people pay more for the Canadian products they import. As nearly everything Canada imports can be supplied by other countries than the United States, and as the result of the proposed differential tariff will be to enable Canadians to get those things cheaper elsewhere than from us, we may look forward to an almost entire loss of our Canadian trade. This is not inconsiderable in amount. In 1896 we exported to the Dominion and Newfoundland domestic products, mostly manufactures, amounting to $54,454,454, while our imports of Canadian products on the free list amounted to $26,904,100 and on the dutiable list to $14,407,840, a 'balance of trade' in our favor of over $13,000,000. Not only will this be changed, but a more serious result will be the restoration of hostile sentiment as well as trade, and, in Canada, a check to the new movement toward free trade, that great force making for human brotherhood."—*The Globe* (*Nat. Dem.*), *St. Paul.*

Contrast to Republican Leadership.—"On equal terms of competition the manufacturers of this country could command the Canadian market, and the trade, if fully developed, would keep thousands of men employed, but, under the fallacious theory that prosperity is to be gained by monopolizing the home market through high taxes and getting rich on ourselves, this natural trade will be sacrificed to the policy of greed and sham. The contrast between the action of the Canadian Government with regard to trusts and the conduct of the Republican leaders, when the Democrats tried to have the Dingley bill amended so as to cut off the trusts from the benefit of the tariff, is not pleasant for Americans. It points to something in our politics of a rottenness worse than the Canadians know."—*The Republic* (*Dem.*), *St. Louis.*

The Bonded Privilege.—"In general it may be said that on the more bulky products, on which the freight from Europe is large in proportion to their value, so small a difference as 25 per cent. of the duty will generally be of no avail to exclude American or give preference to British products. . . . It is evident that a large proportion of the exports from this country to Canada will not be materially affected by the discrimination proposed, and those of iron and steel manufactures may probably be increased owing to the reduction of duties. The discrimination may help British interests as to textile goods and some other miscellaneous manufactures, and it will not be overlooked at Washington that the deliberate intention of this tariff is to restrict trade with this country and bring in British goods. That fact may perhaps have some influence when the question arises whether this country should continue the bonded privilege by which Canadian railroads are enabled to haul a great quantity of freight from this country."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

Status of Dogs Defined by the Supreme Court.—The owner of a valuable Newfoundland dog in New Orleans sought damages from a railroad company for killing it. The case turned on the validity of an act of the Louisiana legislature, recognizing dogs as personal property only when placed on the assessment rolls. The Supreme Court sustains the law and reuses damages, since the dog was not assessed, incidentally defining the law in regard to dogs in general as follows: "The very fact that they are without protection of the criminal laws shows that property in dogs is of an imperfect or qualified nature, and that they stand, as it were, between animals *feræ naturæ*, in which, until subdued, there is no property, and domestic animals, in which the right of property is complete. They are not considered as being upon the same plane with horses, cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals, but rather in the category of cats, monkeys, parrots, singing-birds, and similar animals kept for pleasure, curiosity, or caprice. Unlike domestic animals, they are useful neither as beasts of burden, for draft, nor for food."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

No one will deny that the airship can be seen best by the aid of a glass—or two.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

PROSPERITY is coming by way of the Senate. That is why it is coming so slowly.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

RESTING.—"What's your son Hiram doing now?"
"Nothing; he's a Congressman."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

IF any nation wants to kill Christians with impunity it has only to put $900,000,000 of its bonds in the hands of the European money power.—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

THERE are plenty of wars. One in Europe, one in Brazil, one in Uruguay, one in Honduras, one in Cuba, one in the Philippines, and one in upper Egypt make up the list at present.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

—*The Rocky Mountain News, Denver.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF OMAR KHAYYAM'S RUBAIYAT.

SOMETHING of a craze over Omar Khayyam has been seen of late years in England and America, for which Mr. Fitzgerald's poetic translation of 101 of the quatrains of the Rubaiyat is held responsible. It is, indeed, still a moot question which of the two, Fitzgerald or Omar Khayyam, is the more responsible for the beauty of the Rubaiyat as most English readers know it. Justin H. McCarthy has now translated into English prose 466 of the quatrains, and a limited edition of the translated work has been published in the Bibelot series. Hon. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, reviews the work, as to its philosophy, in *The Independent* (April 15). He begins by accounting for the popularity of the Rubaiyat. He says:

"The popularity of the writings of Omar Khayyam in these last days of the nineteenth century is probably to be explained by the widespread reaction against all kinds of authority, particularly the authority of the church and patriarchal authority in the family and the school. The first revolt against the church produced Protestantism with its individual right to read the Bible and interpret it for himself. While attacking ecclesiastical authority, the first movement was strenuous in its assertion of the authority of the moral law, and in general it affirmed the former view of the world, altho founding it on reason instead of revelation. The second reaction, such as is going on in the Latin countries of Europe, in the universities of northern Europe, and among certain classes of literati and students of natural science in Anglo-Saxon countries, throws off not merely ecclesiastic authority, but the authority of the system of ethics itself. The naturalism of such writers as Walt Whitman and Swinburne has been adopted by a large class in England and America. The cycle of Persian poetry is the world-historical expression of this reaction against creeds and codes. Instead of recognizing one's true self in the moral ideal, one chooses to recognize the self in the appetites and passions of the moment. It is the transient personality rather than the permanent personality that gets celebrated in the literature of Omar Khayyam."

Of the five threads of the poem, Commissioner Harris says, four may easily be arranged so as to express two contradictions, and he proceeds to illustrate this statement by selections, arranged in four groups under the following subjects: (A) Fatalism; (B) Individual Freedom and Responsibility; (C) What Makes Life Worth Living? (D) A Life of Debauchery Leads to Pessimism.

Of the first group the writer says:

"The first has much to say regarding fate or the foreordination of Allah. God has foreordained and determined all things and events from the beginning. I, therefore, am not responsible for what I am or for anything I will do. My will is not mine. The wheel (the divine potter's wheel) has determined all things, and there is no responsibility on the part of the human pots, jars, and goblets that it has made. God alone is responsible for my life and my deeds."

We give two of the six quatrains selected to illustrate this point:

"Thou hast fashioned me of water and clay; how, then, can I alter it? Whether I be made of wool or of silk, it is thou who hast woven; how, then, can I alter it? Thou hast predestined my good and evil deeds—how can I alter it?" (Quatrain 236).

"Thou who commandest the quick and the dead, the wheel of heaven obeys thy hand. What if I am evil; am I not thy slave? Which, then, is the guilty one? Art thou not Lord of all?" (Quatrain 344).

Of the second group of selected quatrains, Mr. Harris says:

"Over against this a second series of quatrains express the impulse to free-will to contradict the will of Allah, and especially to contradict his revealed desire as expressed in the moral commandments of the Koran. Let us disobey the Koran, the revealed word of Allah, drink wine, eat gluttonously, and riot with dancing girls, notwithstanding the Koran strictly forbids all these things. This is an unconscious confession that, after all, the divine potter's wheel has not placed us under fate. We are free to choose between two different careers, a career of debauchery or a career of righteousness, industry, and temperance."

We give two also of the nine selections in this grouping:

"Do you desire a happy life, do you desire a heart devoid of care, then drink, drink, drink, with every passing minute, and from each draft find new delight in life" (Quatrain 391).

"Lo the season of roses is at hand, and then it delights me to defy the law of Alkoran with budding girls of tulip-cheeks; for a measure of five days my cup shall convert the green grass into beds of tulips" (Quatrain 403).

The third group shows the sequence of this desire to defy the will of Allah, and depicts the kind of life chosen. The larger part of the quatrains would come under this head, describing the poet's love for wine and roses and dancing-girls. Here is one of the five quatrains selected under this group by Mr. Harris:

"I wish to drink so deep, so deep of wine that its fragrance may hang about the soil where I shall sleep, and that revelers, still dizzy from last night's wassail, shall, on visiting my tomb, from its very perfume fall dead drunk" (Quatrain 27).

The fourth group of selections shows the pessimistic condition of the soul that naturally arises from an attempt to solve the problem of life in debauchery, and the disposition to blame Allah for the consequences of such a life. Here is a characteristic quatrain in this group:

"When I draw near unto the gear of this world I behold all mankind seizing on the good things it contains without any merit of theirs, while to me, O all-powerful God, nothing is vouchsafed but the shipwreck of my hopes" (Quatrain 128).

Commissioner Harris in concluding his article says:

"It is interesting in this connection to remark that the latest of the great world poets, Goethe, has treated this Persian poet's solution to the problem of life as one of the many solutions submitted to Faust, on trial, by Mephistopheles. The scene is Auerbach's 'Cellar.' In seeking for a pleasure which will make life worth living, the idleness of a perpetual holiday is suggested, and the idlers are found in a tavern making life endurable by singing scandalous songs and rallying each other by means of practical jokes. In order to escape from the *ennui* of this insipidity they proceed to drown their consciousness by intoxication, and in this condition sing the chorus, 'We are as happy as cannibals, happy as five hundred hogs!' Faust appeals to Mephistopheles: 'Let us get out of this place.'"

The Case of Olive Schreiner.—"Trooper Peter Halket" does not seem to set well with one of the staff of critics on *The Saturday Review* (London). Whether the political affairs in the Transvaal and the anti-English tone of the book have anything to do with the judgment of the critic (Frank Danby), we can not say; but here is an extract from his review, severe not only upon the book but upon its author as well:

"'Trooper Peter Halket' breaks the silence [since the publication of 'An African Farm'] with a vague cry. It is neither a novel nor a tract. It makes no appeal to the idler; it repels the religionists. But it is—and this makes it remarkable—a completely conscientious exposition of its author's religious and political views, undertaken regardless of profit or renown, of praise or pence. It is a cry of the soul, a narrow little soul that has whimpered until its persistent whimpering has jarred all the music in an organization wofully feminine. The nerve crisis produced by its puny moaning has shaken a brilliant intelligence and weakened a powerful imagination. It has made 'Trooper Peter Halket' possible from the writer of 'The Story of an African Farm.' . . . Here is the born novelist, a woman whom literature absolutely claims, driven out of her destined path, dragged hither and thither to our grief and loss by some fetish, some vague and impotent spirit which she has probably christened conscience, but for which a less biased judge would find a very different name. The psychological problem presented by the drifting novelist seems to me infinitely more interesting than the discussion which the publication of 'Trooper Peter Halket' has evoked concerning Olive Schreiner's political sponsors, or the ethics of introducing sacred personages into irreverent situations."

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MRS. PRESTON'S LAST POEMS.

FEW American readers of current periodical literature during the last quarter of a century need any introduction to the poetry of Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, who died in Baltimore on March 28. She was one of the most abundant of writers of religious poetry, fulfilling in this country much the same mission that Frances Ridley Havergal fulfilled in England. Nearly eighteen months before her death, Mrs. Preston wrote her last poem, and the wish expressed in it was granted almost to the letter in the closing scenes of her life. The poem was as follows:

EUTHANASIA.

With the faces the dearest in sight,
With a kiss on the lips I love best,
To whisper a tender "Good-night,"
And pass to my pillow of rest.

To kneel, all my service complete,
All duties accomplished, and then
To finish my orisons sweet,
With a trustful and joyous "Amen."

And softly when slumber was deep.
Unwarned by a shadow before,
On a halcyon pillow of sleep
To float to the Thitherward shore.

Without a farewell or a tear,
A sob or a flutter of breath;
Unharmed by the phantom of fear,
To glide through the darkness of death.

Just so would I choose to depart,
Just so let the summons be given;
A quiver, a pause of the heart,
A vision of angels—then Heaven.

The following was next to the last of Mrs. Preston's poems:

FRONTING THE SUN.

Take to thy cheerless soul the lesson taught
By the wise groom in that far Orient day,
When all in vain the emperor made essay
To mount the mettled charger, which had caught
Sight of his own weird shadow as it lay
Exaggerate behind. "'Tis this has wrought
His restless frenzy. When his face is brought
To front the sun, his fright will pass away."

Turn thus, disheartened one, and face the light
Of God's clear shining, and the darkness cast
By thine own fears shall all be overpast;
And standing in His radiance thou shalt find
That fear has vanished in the effulgence bright,
And that the shadow has been left behind.

Mrs. Preston's literary history is very briefly sketched by Sofia Bond Gilman, in *The Literary World* (April 17), as follows:

"Her first attempt at authorship was a story, 'Silverwood,' which holds in it something of her childhood's life, but now only to be had at some old book-store. This was followed by 'Beechenbrook,' written by the light of 'Confederate candles'—wooden torches—a poem of the war from a Southern standpoint, and very popular at the time of its publication all through the South, but little known at the North. Then came in 1870 'Old Songs and New,' published by Lippincott, a volume of verse from Hebrew and Greek story. 'Ballads, Sonnets, and Religious Poems,' a few years later 'Cartoons from the Life of the Old Masters,' the 'Life of Legends,' and 'The Life of To-day' showed her love for and appreciation of art in all its varied forms. That which seemed dearest to her and to those who knew her best was 'For Love's Sake,' a volume of religious poems taking its name from the first poem written for some missionary convocation. She might well have been a descendant of Standish or John Alden or the Winthrops, judging from her 'Colonial Ballads,' her next book, while her sonnets on Longfellow, Emerson, Hawthorne, Browning, and Paul Hayne, all of them given in *The Literary World*, put her among the best of American sonnet writers."

We quote also from an appreciative sketch in *The Critic* (April 24) by James A. Harrison. After referring to her wide influence not only in Virginia (where she lived), but throughout the South, Mr. Harrison says:

"A frail, delicate little woman, lovely both in person and character, with refined, irregular features overshadowed by a wealth of curling auburn hair, a chronic invalid whose indomitable cheerfulness shone like sunlight behind the almost translucent screen of the ailing flesh, she reproduced in her powerful personality and radiant optimism, for Virginia, what we read that Elizabeth Barrett Browning was for our kin across the sea. No one could come in contact with this bright, spiritual creature without feeling a benign influence streaming out of her brilliant talk, coruscating as it did with humor and pleasant jest and witty anecdote. . . . In this sphere [religious poetry] lies her peculiar genius, for her heart thrilled with religious emotion and she had the power of immediate translation of this feeling into lines tender and strong, musical and impassioned, the *technic* of her verse being wonderfully varied and skilful. There is much in the 'Cartoons,' in the 'Songs, Old and New,' in the 'Sonnets,' and in the 'Beechenbrook' that is remarkable; much strong imagination and vivid imagery pervade her Greek and Italian poems; but this is a small matter, in comparison with her Scriptural poems. These have given comfort to thousands; they preach with passionate eloquence the beautiful theme of immortality. Their faith in God is everywhere transfigured by an illumined intelligence; complete submission and unresisting resignation clad in melodious poetic form are the keynote of life and work; and for these gracious words her hundreds of unknown admirers must rise up and call her blessed."

ITALY'S NEW BOCCACCIO.

A LITTLE more than a year ago there appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a most glowing eulogy of a new Italian writer, Gabrielle d'Annunzio, written by a critic whom the French call a second Chateaubriand, namely, the Vicomte de Vogüé. He was writing of the then new work "Trionfo," and "never certainly," says Ouida, "since lyre was strung or laurels woven, was any praise ever heard so dulcet and so lavish" as that bestowed by De Vogüé upon "the new Boccaccio," as Ouida calls d'Annunzio. Since then the Italian novelist has aroused considerable discussion (some of it in the courts of New York city, by reason of Comstock's raid upon the "Trionfo"); but the judgment formed of him has been based chiefly upon the French reprints. These reprints, according to Ouida, who has read him in Italian, are by no means faithful reproductions. The crudities in the original are softened down and the wearisome analyses and frequent obscenities are often omitted. The translations into French are "much milder, much more tempered, much less unbridled, and much less cynically nude; but they are also much less vigorous, virile, impassioned, and furiously scornful." Continual excisions are resorted to, entire chapters sacrificed, and in the "Trionfo" nearly one whole book, "La Vita Nuova," has been omitted in the French edition.

De Vogüé admitted d'Annunzio's preference for the unclean, but asserted that his indecency is never vulgar; that he gives it expression with an art that separates him by an abyss from "tradesmen who painfully produce the filth demanded by a publisher and a certain public." The reference here is evidently to Zola; but Ouida does not think the contrast a just one. We give what she says on this point (*Fortnightly Review*, March), after quoting De Vogüé:

"Now, in this passage there is much truth, but it is not equally true that D'Annunzio is at no time to be placed in the lower class. There is too frequently in his indecency a strain, an effort, a mannerism, an extravagance, sought, and unnecessary. The reader, if he desires to understand what I mean by this, can turn to page 320 in the 'Trionfo,' or to Chapter X., in the 'Piacere' (Italian version), in which there are ingenuities of indecency introduced which have no relation whatever to the narrative, nor any obligation to appear.

"What is, I think, more offensive to taste, and more injurious to art than any sensual excess in description, is mere nastiness, mere filth; and of this D'Annunzio is as guilty as Zola is, and as Zola has been always.

"De Vogüé may pour out his scorn as he will on the *industriel* who composed 'La Bête Humaine,' and may cover with the roses and lilies of his exquisite garlands of praise the creator of the 'Trionfo,' the fact remains that the Satyr shows his cloven hoof

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as much in one as in the other; and the motives which move either of the writers we have no right to condemn or to appraise, for the entrance into personal motive is surely an intrusion which should never be attempted.

"We may, nevertheless, suggest as probable that, however dissimilar be their atmosphere and circumstances, both Zola and D'Annunzio have been moved to study chiefly what is called immoral and prurient by a sincere desire to reach to the very depths of human nature, to shrink from no investigation, to deny no evidence, and to protest against the hypocrisy with which literary art has so frequently covered its eyes and turned away from

GABRIELLE D'ANNUNZIO.

the truth. 'Let us study life alone,' says D'Annunzio, as Zola said it; and if he seek life in its corruption, coming upon the corpse of putrid pleasure as the gay riders in the Campo Santo of Pisa check their startled steeds before the open biers, he does no more, and no less, offend art than Zola offends it in 'Nana.'

"Indeed, so little is De Vogüé's statement in this matter justified that almost every Italian who has read D'Annunzio's works will, in speaking of him, regret his incessant recurrence to obscenity. Not from prudery, for Italians are never prudes, but from an artistic sense, that this perpetually intruded indecency is an error in taste, and becomes quite as tiresome as any other form of perpetual repetition."

D'Annunzio is, however, Ouida thinks, a greater writer than Zola because he is—what Zola is not—a scholar and a poet. The Italian's culture is wide and varied, and Ouida thinks that his genius has been deprived of some of its power and his style frequently "bastardized" by his having so steeped himself in foreign literature. He gives a foreign complexion and contour even to his own language, "a fault never before him known in an Italian writer."

Another criticism which Ouida makes of him is as follows:

"There is unhappily, in all his works, an absolute absence of wit, of mirth, of humor. There is not a laugh, scarcely even a smile, in any of his pages; if we except the cruel laughter of a lover at his mistresses' physical defects. Over all his genius there broods that 'green melancholy,' which is the too-common hue of modern thought, that dull grayness of death which has spread from the laboratories of science over all the worlds of literature. Not only is no joyous laugh ever heard, there is not even the indulgent smile which relieves melancholy and bitterness in many writers whose views of life are gloomy. Nowhere is this more seen than in the almost savage cruelty with which the poor old *dévote*, Gioconda Aurispa, is drawn; the merciless description of her senile love of sweetmeats, of her disappointment when her nephew forgets to bring them, of her expectant eyes, 'almost impudent in their entreaty,' of her short breath with its fetid odor, of her tottering steps among her flowers; all is cruel, merciless, without a grain of pity or of sympathy to redeem its biting satire of so feeble and harmless a creature.

"Compare with such treatment the exquisite tenderness of Pierre Loti's Tante Claire, think with how gentle a respect Thackeray drew the death of an old man, remember the touch with which Maupassant makes us akin even to poor Boule de Suiffe. Tragedy is not necessarily cruelty, nor accuracy necessarily brutality. Shakespeare makes us indignant for Lear and sharers in his sorrows; but D'Annunzio would concentrate our thoughts only on his ridiculous thin hair blown by the winter winds, the tremor of his toothless jaws, and palsy of his bent, unsteady limbs. In the highest art there is always pity because there is always comprehension. D'Annunzio has as yet no more pity than the demonstrator in a physiological amphitheater. But it is not impossible that such pity may come to him later on, for pity is rarely a passion of youth; it is usually the fruit of reflection, comparison, realization of what is alien and impersonal. That sense which he already feels of the inner life of all things can not leave him forever insensible to the sufferings of that life.

"At present he is absorbed in the sensual ecstasies of early manhood, and the fumes of voluptuous delights obscure his sight to much else which surrounds him, and which finds him callous and negligent of it. De Vogüé sees in him the leader of a new school, but there is as yet little that is new in his manner of judging life. It is the manner of 'Le Disciple,' tho touched with warmer tones, and placed in richer landscapes, and vibrating with stronger passions, because Italian in scene and in temper."

Ouida finds D'Annunzio's greatest strength in his mental freedom:

"This is, indeed, his greatest strength, that, a young man, he yet has the courage to resist the intellectual tendencies of his contemporaries, to refuse to worship their gods, to see and despise the falseness of those scientific pretensions which enslave the multitude in modern life. His intellect, richly stored by learning, is, in a large measure, free of prejudice. This is a great and rare distinction in a generation which more completely than any which has preceded it, is the timid slave of formula and the credulous servant of professional bigotry.

"He has kept a complete mental liberty; free from the superstitions of religion, which in this day it is easy to be; but also free from the superstitions of science, which is far harder, and incurs far greater obloquy and opposition. . . .

"The mind of D'Annunzio refuses all bondage. It is a law to itself, as the mind of the great writer should be. I imagine that the opinion of him held by others is to him of the most absolute unimportance. His teaching is always to preserve the independence of the ego, to live without attention to formula or usage, to be, both materially and spiritually, that which we were created to be by nature. His morality is of the most primitive kind; or rather, he has none whatever, no more than has a South-Sea islander lying in the sun under a cocoanut-tree while the surf bathes his naked limbs.

"It would be absurd to accuse him of immorality because the indulgence of the senses is as natural and as legitimate in his estimation as Favetta's song among the golden furze, or the reapers' welcome of the purple wine. Yet by a not rare anomaly, this demand for perfect freedom of the passions is accompanied by a tendency to desire tyranny in political matters. He is disposed to deify force."

The only one of his works which, Ouida says, could be reproduced in English, because it is the only one that is not indecent, is the "Virgine delle Rocce," and this gives no just measure of the strength and talent of the writer, who, when severed from the theme of sensual psychology, loses in strength and in color and becomes desultory.

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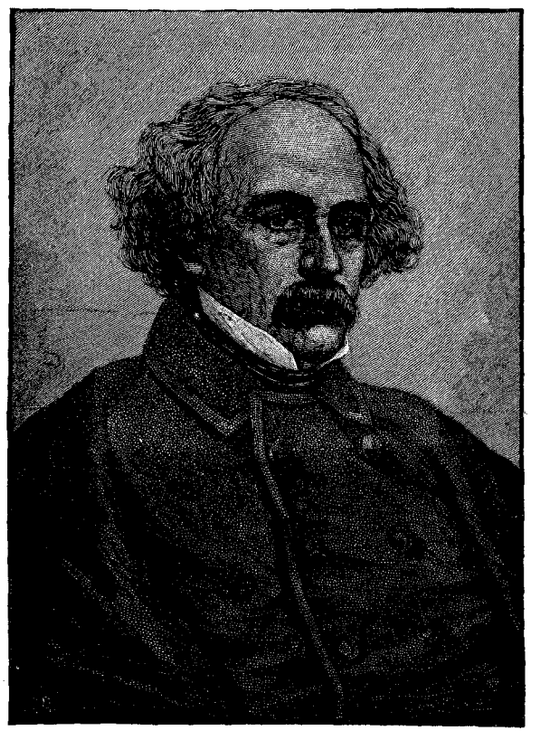
HAWTHORNE THROUGH HIS WIFE'S EYES.

THE "Memoirs of Hawthorne," which his daughter, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, has compiled, consist almost entirely of letters written by his wife, from 1820 to 1871. A statement of this fact, standing by itself, is not likely to attract very strongly toward the book; but of a truth Sophia Hawthorne's letters are rare reading even aside from the insight they afford us into the inner recesses of her husband's reserved and delicate nature. The flavor even after these many years is fine, while, as a matter of course, all sorts of side-lights are flashed by her upon Haw-



HAWTHORNE.

thorne's friends, many of whom are, for their own sakes, still dear to the world at large. Mrs. Lathrop has, of course, supplied the necessary connective facts which render the allusions in the letters intelligible; but aside from these facts, which form a pretty full story of Hawthorne's life, "this volume," as she says in the preface, "is really written by Sophia Hawthorne." There is, however, in the closing chapter a valuable description by Mrs. Lathrop herself of her father's character and methods of work.

The letters begin, appropriately enough, with the period when Hawthorne first made the acquaintance of his future wife, Sophia Peabody, and end with one written by her just after his death. The story of the growing intimacy between the Peabodys and the Hawthornes is charmingly told. The Peabodys had many visitors, but the Hawthornes were in a measure isolated, a fact caused "partly by bereavement, partly by proud poverty, and no doubt not a little by the witch-shadow of Judge Hawthorne's unfortunate condemnation of Rebecca Nurse, whose dying curse was never ignored; partly also by a sense of superiority, which, I think [Mrs. Lathrop writes], was the skeleton in every Hawthorne's body at that time."

Here is an extract from one of Sophia's letters at that period (1838) descriptive of Emerson:

"We had an exquisite visit from Waldo. It was the warbling of the Attic bird. The gleam of his *diffused* smile; the musical thunder of his voice; his repose, so full of the essence of life; his simplicity—just think of all these, and of my privilege in seeing and hearing him. He enjoyed everything we showed him so much. He talked so divinely to Raphael's Madonna del Pesce. I vainly imagined I was very quiet all the while, preserving a very demure exterior, and supposed I was sharing his oceanic calm. But the next day I was aware that I had been in a very intense state. I told Mary, that night after he had gone, that I felt like a *gem;* that was the only way I could express it. I don't know what Mary hoped to get from him, but *I* was sure of drinking in that which would make me paint Cuban skies better than even my recollections could have made me, were they as vivid as the rays of the sun in that sunniest of climates. He made me feel as Eliza Dwight did once, when she looked uncommonly beautiful and animated. I felt as if her beauty were all about the room, and that I was in it, and therefore beautiful too. It seemed just so with Waldo's soul-beauty. Good-by,

"SOPHY."

In this home Hawthorne found himself a welcome guest, and after an engagement extending over three years he was married to Sophia Peabody on July 9, 1842.

The letters of the young wife during the days at Concord, Salem, the mountains of Berkshire, and Lenox, evince the greatest attachment to her husband and the unalloyed happiness of their united life. Emerson and Thoreau are frequent visitors of the young couple; loving as they did each other's company, Mrs. Hawthorne writes that these "no more intrude than a sunset, or a rich warble from a bird." In their quiet evenings Hawthorne commences the practise of reading aloud to his wife, a practise the enjoyment of which to Mrs. Hawthorne culminated in the reading of his works as they flowed from his pen. At this time their pleasure was derived from the English classics. Mrs. Hawthorne writes of them: "Shakespeare is preeminent; Spenser is music; we dare dislike Milton when he goes to heaven. We do not recognize God in his picture of Him." Of her husband at this time she writes to her mother:

"I can comprehend the delicacy and tricksiness of his mood when he is evolving a work of art. He waits upon the light in such a purely simple way that I do not wonder at the perfection of each of his stories. Of several sketches, first one and then another come up to be clothed upon with language, after their own will and pleasure. It is real inspiration, and few are reverent enough to wait for it as he does. I think it is in this way that he comes to be so void of extravagance in his style and material. He does not meddle with the clear, true picture that is painted on his mind. He lifts the curtain, and we see the microcosm of nature, so cunningly portrayed that truth itself seems to have been the agent of its appearance. Thus his taste is genuine—the most faultless I ever knew. Now behold! all unforeseen, a criticism upon the genius of Nathaniel Hawthorne!"

During their residence in Salem the Government removed Hawthorne from the surveyorship, and the young wife's letters are filled with indignation at the injustice. In April, 1853, he was called to Washington, and in the June following he voyaged to England, having been appointed Consul at Liverpool by President Pierce, which position he held until 1858. Mrs. Lathrop's recollections of her father at this time are worth transcribing almost entire, as in a sort they contain the pith of these memoirs. She says:

"He died the day before my thirteenth birthday, and as my existence had begun at a time when his quiet time was invaded (if we may use that term in connection with a welcome guest) by fame, with its attendant activity in the outside world, my intercourse with him was both juvenile and brief. In England he mingled more than ever before the members of literary and fashionable society. . . . In the early years of our stay in England his personality was most radiant. His face was sunny, his aspect that of shining intelligence. . . . His eyes were either a light gray or a violet blue according to his mood. His hair was brown and waved loosely, and his complexion was as clear and luminous as his mother's, who was the most beautiful woman some people have ever seen. He was tall, and with as little superfluous flesh and as much sturdy vigor as a young athlete; for his mode of life

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was always athletic, simple, and abstemious. He leaned his head a little to one side, often, in a position indicating alert rest, such as we find in many Greek statues, so different from the straight, dogged pose of a Roman emperor. He was very apt to make an assent with an upward movement of the head, a comfortable h'm'm, and a half smile. Sympathetic he was indeed, and warm with the fire that never goes out in great natures. He had much dignity; so much that persons in his own country sometimes thought him shy and reticent to the verge of morbidness. . . . He was usually reserved, but he was ready for action all the while. His full, smooth lips, sensitive as a child's, would tell the student of facial lines how vivid was his life, tho absolutely under his cool command. He was a delightful companion even when little was said, because his eyes spoke with a sort of apprehension of your thought, so that you felt that your expression of face was a clear record for him, and that words would have been a sort of anti-climax. . . . I always felt a great awe of him, a tremendous sense of his power. . . . He could be most tender in outward action, but he never threw such action away. . . . As to his spirit it was always arousing mine, or any one's, and acting toward one's spiritual being invisibly and silently, but with gentle earnestness. . . . He was meditative, as all those who care that the world is full of sorrow and sin, but cheerful, as those are who have the character and genius to see the finite beauty and perfection in the world, which are sent the true-hearted as indications of heaven. . . . There were times when it was evident to me that my father was as comfortable and happy as he cared to be. When he stood upon the hearth-rug, before the snapping, blushing English fire (always poked into a blaze toward evening, as he was about to enter the parlor), when he stood there with hands clasped behind him, swaying from side to side in a manner peculiar to him, and which recalled the many sea-swayed ancestors of his who had kept their feet on rolling decks, then he was the picture of benevolent pleasure. Perhaps, for the moment, the soldier from the battle-fields of the soul ceased to remember scenes of cruelty and agony. . . . Even as a child, knowing that he could not think me a remunerative companion, I realized how remarkable it was that in all his being there was not an atom of the poison of contempt. If he did not love stupidity, he forgave it. If he was strong with analysis and the rejection of all sham and wrong, his hand was ready to grasp any hand, because it was a human creature's, whose destiny was a part of every destiny—even Christ's. This sympathy, which caused the choice he had made of his character studies, and brought many confessions to his judgment from bewildered men and women, was with him so entire that it showed itself in the little things of existence, as a whole garden-path is noble with the nature of the rose that stands blooming there.

"His aspect avoided, as did that of his art, which exactly reproduced his character, anything like self-conscious picturesqueness. . . . He had a way of ignoring, while observing automatically, all accessories. . . . He forgot himself in high aims, which are greater than things seen, no matter how fine soever."

The Liverpool organizations vied with one another in their attentions to Hawthorne, to whom the never-ending round of dinners and social functions was extremely distasteful. He found more pleasure in the company of Henry Bright, who drew Hawthorne into surroundings more suited to his nature and tastes. "The Scarlet Letter" was very largely read in England, the wife writing to her father: "It will give you pleasure, I think, to hear that Mr. Cecil read a volume of 'The Scarlet Letter' the other day, which was one of the thirty-fifth thousand of *one* publisher. Is it not provoking that the author should not have even *one* penny a volume?" About this time Mrs. Hawthorne's health became a matter of concern and she was separated for a time from her husband in an effort to regain it. Her letters from Lisbon and Madeira breathe a wifely devotion; she playfully writes him:

"Dearest, I have an idea. Next winter, if you wish to remain in England, and my coughing continues, I will tell you how I might do, and be happy and comfortable. I might remain in my chamber all winter, and keep it at an even temperature, and exercise by means of a portable gymnasium. I am sure the joy of your presence would be better than any tropic or equator without you. And I hope to be the means of your resigning from the consulate."

The Brownings, Mr. Alison, Mr. Motley, Charles Sumner, are those with whom the Hawthornes passed the days in Rome. In Florence, the city of flowers, and the flower of cities, they made their home in the space and loveliness of Montanto, whose tower, lawn, and loggia were a source of unending delight to all the members of the family. While here they came in contact with spiritualism, to which Hawthorne expressed repugnance. A letter from J. Lothrop Motley in appreciation of "The Marble Faun" is worth reproducing almost entire:

"WALTON-ON-THAMES.

"MY DEAR HAWTHORNE:—I can't resist the impulse to write a line to you, in order to thank you for the exquisite pleasure I have derived from your new romance. Everything that you have ever written, I believe, I have read many times, and I am particularly vain of having admired 'Lights from a Steeple,' when I first read it in the Boston *Token*, several hundred years ago, when we were both younger than we are now; and of having detected and cherished, at a later day, an 'Old Apple Dealer,' whom I believe you have unhandsomely thrust out of your presence, now you have grown so great. But the romance of 'Monte Beni' ["The Marble Faun"] has the additional charm for me that it is the first book of yours that I have read since I had the pleasure of making your personal acquaintance. . . . I admire the book exceedingly. . . . If I were composing an article for a review, of course I should feel obliged to show cause for my admiration, but I am now only obeying an impulse. Permit me to say, however, that your style seems, if possible, more perfect than ever. Where! oh where is the godmother who gave you to talk pearls and diamonds? How easy it seems till anybody else tries. Believe me, I don't say to you half what I say behind your back; and I have said a dozen times that nobody can write English but you. With regard to the story, which has been slightly criticized, I can only say that to me it is quite satisfactory. . . . It would be a great pleasure to hear from you, for old (alas, no—new) acquaintance's sake.

"I remain very sincerely yours,

"J. L. MOTLEY."

Concord, however, possessed a tender claim on the Hawthornes that called them back to America. But declining health and unexpectedly narrowed means made a great change in the spirit and enjoyment of the Concord days; the peculiarly strong, sentient figure grew feebler and fainter while the spirit retained its old power and its bravery. The daughter writes:

"The last time I saw him, he was leaving the house to take a journey for his health which led suddenly to the next world. My mother was to go to the station with him—she who, at the moment when it was said he died, staggered and groaned, tho so far from him, telling us that something seemed to be sapping all her strength; I could hardly bear to let my eyes rest upon her shrunken, suffering form on this day of farewell. My father certainly knew, what she vaguely felt, that he would never return.

"Like a snow image of an unbending, but an old, old man, he stood for a moment gazing at me. My mother sobbed, as she walked beside him to the carriage. We have missed him in the sunshine, in the storm, in the twilight, ever since."

THE following is told as to the origin of the personal feeling between Wagner and Brahms: "Brahms was a collector of musical autographs, of which he possessed invaluable treasures. Peter Cornelius, composer of "The Barber of Bagdad," had given him the autograph manuscript of the overture to "Tannhaeuser" with the bacchanalian scene as rewritten by Wagner for the Paris performances in 1861. In the last years of his life Wagner, encouraged by his wife, was very anxious to recover as many as possible of his original manuscripts, which had got scattered throughout Europe. He appealed to Brahms for the autograph in his possession, and offered in return a handsomely bound copy of one of his dramas, or, possibly, of the entire Nibelung tetralogy. Such an exchange, of course, seemed entirely unequal to Brahms, who had sufficient admiration for his arch-enemy to want to keep possession of so interesting a relic as the overture and bacchanali; and great was the anger thereat of Wagner. Eventually, by some sort of an appeal to Brahms's generosity, Wagner got back his manuscript, but the fact that Brahms wanted to keep it was always looked upon as outrageous by the Wagner household."

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SCIENCE.

HERBERT SPENCER AND HIS WORK.

THE publication of the concluding volume of Herbert Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy" seems to have been taken by his critics, both friendly and adverse, as a sort of final bow to the public before a permanent retirement from active work. The press therefore has been filled with comments on his career, and the veteran English philosopher may have the pleasure of reading, as it were, his own obituary notice in more than one place. To *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, a general review of Spencer's life and work is contributed by Prof. William Henry Hudson, and we make our first selections from this. Says Professor Hudson of Spencer as a thinker:

"There is no field of mental activity that Mr. Spencer has not to some extent made his own; no line of inquiry in which his power has not been felt. Even those who differ the most radically from him are at the same time compelled to define their positions in relation to his arguments and conclusions, while his speculations constitute a common point of departure for the most curiously divergent developments of thought. To write the history of opinion in regard to his work would indeed be scarcely less than to write the history of biology, psychology, sociology, ethics, and political theory during the past thirty years."

Of the personality of the man who has thus influenced the thought of his age we are told that "the public at large has known less perhaps of him than of any of his notable contemporaries."

"He has lived, rather by necessity than by choice, a very quiet and secluded life, saving all his available strength for the task he had set himself to accomplish; while, hating as he does the nauseating personalities of modern journalism, he has not only never courted notoriety, but has firmly resisted attempts frequently made to thrust notoriety upon him. This does not mean, and must not be taken to imply, that there is anything in him of the ascetic or recluse. He is by nature what Johnson described as a thoroughly 'clubable' man, enjoying so far as health would permit the *menus propos* of the dinner-table, and social intercourse with congenial spirits. Himself a delightful conversationist and capital story-teller, fond of his joke, and with a ready laugh for the good sayings of others, he certainly does not remind those who are privileged to know him well of the dry, abstracted, unemotional philosopher of vulgar tradition, tho doubtless a stranger would pronounce him cold and reserved. . . . I feel that I am justified in saying this much, and in adding that in my own familiar relations with Mr. Spencer there is nothing that has impressed me more strongly than his lofty idea of rectitude, his fine sense of justice, and the transparency and charming simplicity of his character. Kind and considerate to those about him, despite the strain of insomnia and constant ill-health, if he makes large demands upon the rationality and integrity of others, as he undoubtedly does, he claims no more from them than for his own part he is always ready to give. His standard of individual conduct is an extremely high one, but, unlike many theorists, he applies it to his own life as severely as he does to the lives of other people."

Professor Hudson's article contains a critical review of the Spencerian philosophy, of which, it need not be said, he is an enthusiastic admirer. Of what he calls its "firm, logical consistency," he speaks as follows:

"While it presents us with a history of the knowable universe in empirical generalizations, it also affiliates these all-embracing generalizations upon ultimate principles, derives them from its final dictum, and thus furnishes a rational history of the knowable universe as well. Undertaking, therefore, the task of presenting the phenomena of evolution in synthetic order, Mr. Spencer arrives at the law of the instability of any finite homogeneous aggregate owing to the unequal exposure of its parts to incident forces, and proceeds to show, first, that 'every mass, or part of a mass, on which a force falls subdivides and differentiates that force, which thereupon proceeds to work a variety of changes'; and, secondly, that the process of segregation, 'tending ever to separate unlike units and to bring together like units,' serves constantly 'to sharpen or make definite differentiations otherwise caused.' Finally, these laws—the instability of the homogeneous, the multiplication of effects, and segregation—are exhibited as corollaries from the ultimate law, as inevitable results of the persistence of force under its forms of matter and motion. In this way the circle of induction and deduction is made complete."

All Mr. Spencer's critics, of course, are not so admiring as Professor Hudson. Some look upon him as the embodiment of materialistic atheism. There is even a tendency among scientific men to regard his work as hardly in line with the best modern thought. But as an example of the opinions of those who take a middle course, this from a review of his last volume in *The Dial*, Chicago, January 16, may serve very well as a type:

"Thus is completed one of the most comprehensive intellectual enterprises of our century. The reviewer refrains from obtruding his own criticisms in a brief notice. He may regard Mr. Spencer's religious attitude and his theory of philosophy as unsound, vague, and defective in vital points. He may object to his extreme individualism and his policeman theory of the state. A great army presents many points of attack. But profoundly as we may differ from this illustrious author, we all owe him a debt of lasting gratitude. When the errors of his system have been exposed and corrected, and when the gaps have all been filled, there will remain the vast framework of a plan consistent as that of Aquinas and only somewhat less comprehensive; and there will remain also the picture of a broken man toiling away for thirty-six years without surrender, even when almost in despair; and there will remain the example of a man whose words always expressed the actual state of his mind with perfect transparency and accuracy because he had nothing to conceal. He had no reverence for sham, and many of his most severe attacks on the church were deserved and will leave the genuine elements of religion more conspicuous for the destruction of masks and counterfeits. He reserved his worship, 'mostly of the silent sort,' for that Power which he called the Unknowable, but to whom his writings have ever, implicitly or explicitly, ascribed the qualities of goodness and justice which are centred in Jesus's ideal of the Heavenly Father."

THE LANGUAGE OF TELEGRAPHY.

AN elaborate study of what the author calls "the telegraphic language" has just been published in *The Psychological Review* by Mr. Harter, of Indiana University. The experiments and investigations on which it was based occupied about three years and included a cross-examination of many operators, and experiments on speed and accuracy in sending and receiving messages. Some of Mr. Harter's most interesting results are thus summarized in *The American Naturalist* (March):

"Telegraphy is a true language in which operators are able to think. At a rapid rate of receiving, separate words can not be distinguished, but words and groups of words are distinguished as wholes. Just as in reading, a grammatical error in a message is at once detected by the receiver, even when he gives no attention to the sense. An expert operator is able to follow his own machine with its individual differences even in the midst of louder machines, and when transferred to a new machine or to new surroundings may be unable to receive. Operators are keenly alive to the presence of those with whom they communicate; so much so that novices are often paralyzed by stage fright. External disturbances confuse novices, but have no effect on experts. Subjective disturbances, while they confuse or paralyze novices, render experts more fluent. Experts, too, are able to express their emotions over the wire. Thus there is an *anger-flutter*, during which the sender exhibits every physical sign of passion. During the laughter signal (an oft-repeated 'ha'), on the contrary, the sender exhibits no sign of humor, tho his subjective risibilities may be considerably excited."

Of individuality in operating, Mr. Harter says:

"It was found that the individual variations . . . had an iden-

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tifying value for each individual, and that these differences persisted through different rates of speed. These variations are due to two factors, one accidental, standing in inverse ratio to skill; the other intentional, corresponding to inflection in speech. The latter factor is what gives operators so complete an ability to recognize other operators across the wire."

Experiments show that altho experts receive more rapidly than they send, beginners improve more rapidly in sending than in receiving. To quote again:

"The slower rate of improvement in receiving is due partly to an unavoidable lack of practise, together with greater pleasure in sending. . . .

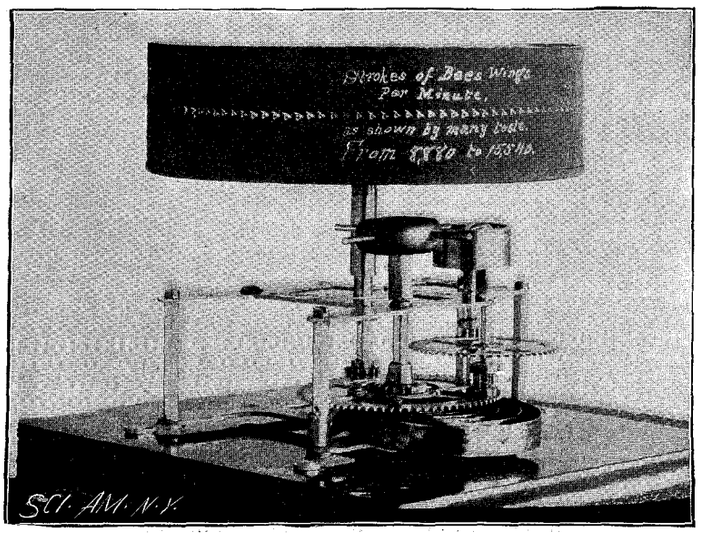
"Only intense effort educates in receiving. Even years of practise do not assure improvement unless there is a constant increase in the difficulties of the task. Every new step in advance seems to cost more than the former.

"This detailed and careful study of telegraphy proves with scientific rigor that it is a true language, which becomes so thoroughly assimilated that thinking apparently resolves itself into the telegraphic shorthand, and which admits of delicate individual inflection and emotional expression. The principles, too, which underlie the process of acquiring it may have important pedagogical applications."

COUNTING THE VIBRATIONS OF A BEE'S WING.

IN a recent lecture on "The Honey-Bee," delivered at Cooper Union, New York city, Aurelius Steward told how he had accomplished the feat described in our title. We quote from a report in *The Scientific American*, March 20. Said Mr. Steward:

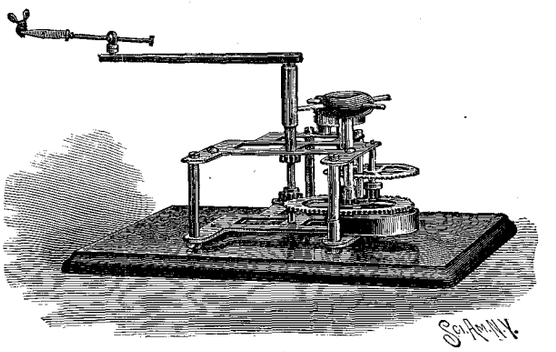
"While I realize that should I tell you I had counted them [the wing-vibrations] and that they sometimes exceed 15,000 per minute, and that I also have the certificate of the bee to the same effect, you would accuse me of treading, at least, on the borders of romance, yet I trust I shall be able to convince you that both assertions are practically true.



WING-STROKES OF BEE AS RECORDED ON SMOKED CYLINDER.
By courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

"To effect this purpose I employed the running-gears of a clock; and substituting a longer shaft for that which carries the minute hand, erected thereon a wooden disk surrounded with a two-inch band of highly polished tin, thereby forming a short cylinder 18½ inches in circumference, which, controllable by a specially constructed governor, was revolvable at any speed within reasonable requirements.

"When thus arranged, the cylinder was revolved slowly above a smoking lamp until so coated as to have the appearance of black velvet. It was found that this coating could not be thrown off by the highest speed obtainable, and yet that it adhered so lightly that a hair passed over it would leave its tracery upon the tin. With the cylinder rapidly revolving, a bee with his six legs held in light forceps, but with wings free and struggling to escape, was brought carefully near the revolving surface. At first contact the track was swept clean, leaving no evidence of the frequency of his strokes, and showing that increased velocity of the cylinder must be resorted to. After tiring out many bees, recovering the cylinder many times, and finally increasing its speed to 120 revolutions per minute, I was rewarded with many wing-engraved records, one of which is shown in the accompanying cut.



BEE MOUNTED ON REVOLVING LEVER.
By courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

"In this case the wing tracks seen upon the cylinder were precisely seven to the inch, which number, multiplied by 18½ (the number of inches in circumference), and that by 120 (the number of revolutions per minute), gives the highest result inscribed upon the tablet on the cylinder, the results having been inscribed after the experiments were completed, the lowest number given being the record made by the bee, who, having become exhausted, was making but slight efforts to escape.

"The certificate of the bee, to which I have referred, might be interpreted thus:

"I hereby certify that when in flight I sometimes vibrate my wings at the rate of 15,540 strokes per minute. Signed (pointing to the wing tracks)

"his
"APIS *a* MELLIFICA.
"mark."

An Instrument for Determining the Direction of Sound.—It is stated by *The Marine Review* that the eophone, a device that has been favorably known for a number of years, but seems not to have come into general use, has recently been through some interesting, tests with the result that the Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to Congress an estimate of $12,000 to place the instruments on revenue-cutters. Says *The Review:* "The eophone is a sound-catching instrument, and with it one can determine with much accuracy, in a fog or darkness, the location both as to direction and distance of sound. It is formed of two bell-mouthed receivers, placed one on each side of a sheet of metal or other material extending some distance in front of the receiver. A tube from the left-hand sound-receiver is placed at the left ear of the person operating the eophone and a tube from the right-hand receiver at the right ear. When the sound is heard with equal plainness in both ears the instrument is pointing in the direction of the sound; when the sound is heard with greater plainness in one ear than in the other the instrument is pointing at an angle with the direction of the sound. The sensitiveness of the instrument is remarkable. The ripple of oars has been detected in the night-time when the rowers were trying to row as silently as possible. One time a bell-buoy was picked up in a dense fog, after being located by the eophone from a distance of a mile. Another experiment was the chasing of a tug by the sound of its whistle, the eophone operator being blindfolded, and the vessel pursued twisting on its course in every possible way, in the effort to elude its pursuer. The eophone is attached to the top of the pilot-house, the tubes from the receivers being brought inside the house for use by the pilot."

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MODERN MEASUREMENT OF ANCIENT MAGNETIC CONDITIONS.

WE have already called attention in these columns to the attempt recently made in Italy to deduce from the magnetism of ancient Etruscan pottery a correct statement of the inclination of the earth's magnetism—that is, its variation from the horizontal—at the time the pottery was baked. Such an entirely new scientific field is opened by this investigation that we present herewith a fuller discussion of the experiments of Folgheraiter and their general bearing, translated from an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, April 3) by Dr. Albert Battandier:

"When you place a bar of soft iron in the direction of the magnetic meridian, the bar becomes magnetized, but it loses this magnetization as soon as you remove it from the meridian. If, while it is subjected to the magnetizing currents, you exert some action on it, such as torsion or pressure, it will retain its magnetism. This faculty of acquiring and keeping permanent magnetism by the action of a magnetic field is called 'coercitive force.'

"Now, steel is not the only substance that possesses a coercitive force of magnetization; as long ago as the end of the seventeenth century Boyle knew that bricks become permanent magnets by being burned, and that the direction of their magnetism is conformed to that of terrestrial magnetism. Gherardi, in making investigations on the same subject, wrote: 'Burned bricks keep with tenacity their magnetism in the direction in which it was given to them, whatever the position in which they are placed, the time that has elapsed, and the different changes of position to which they have been subjected.' This it was necessary to verify, and the importance of it will be seen in what follows. If clay takes on during baking a permanent magnetism, which persists after the operation, and if this coercitive force prevents other causes from modifying this primitive direction, it follows that we shall only have to find out what was the position of objects in the kiln, to know, by measuring the direction of the magnetic inclination in a given piece of pottery, the value of the inclination at the moment when it was baked.

"We have, then, a triple determination to make: the existence of a permanent magnetism developed in bricks during the baking; the degree of permanence of this magnetism; the determination of the position that the ancient objects had in the kiln.

"The first point relates to the coercitive force of the bricks during baking. . . . There is no method of determining exactly the distribution of free magnetism in the different points of an object, so we can not know how much the direction of the induced magnetism differs from the true direction. There has always been an empirical way of getting rid of this difficulty—the making of measurements on bodies magnetized in a determinate magnetic field, whose direction is known, and the calculation of the difference between this known direction and the apparent direction of the induced magnetism.

"M. Folgheraiter, then, temporarily became a potter, and, taking clay, made it into certain forms similar to those of the Etruscan vases on which he wished to experiment."

Without going into details, it may simply be stated that the experimenter thus satisfied himself that these vases, when baked, retained their magnetism in such a way that the direction of the earth's magnetic poles could be deduced from a sufficiently large number of measurements made upon them. To quote again:

"But the second question presents itself at once. Admitting that the baking of clay objects determines in them a permanent magnetism, will it not be destroyed by the position that such objects occupy subsequently? Will they preserve the magnetic inclination that they assumed at the outset?

"Two causes might vary this primitive direction: heat, and the prolonged action of the earth's magnetism during a long series of centuries."

The author satisfied himself that altho great heat affects magnetization, that of the sun's rays, as experienced in nature, is not powerful enough to do so. As to the action of the earth's magnetism, it could not be appreciable, since its variation is so small. But M. Folgheraiter was not content with theoretical considerations; he determined to confirm them by experiment, and this is how he went to work:

"There are at Rome and on the Campagna a large number of ancient brick monuments, built at a time that is exactly known, of different construction, and of materials that have never changed place since they were first put in position. . . . If the magnetism of these bricks has undergone modification due to the prolonged action of terrestrial magnetism, the direction of their magnetism would be in all cases more or less approximated to that of the earth's magnetism. Now observation shows the contrary. The direction of the magnetic inclination in each of these bricks is completely independent of the way the brick was laid; some even had magnetism directly opposed in direction to that of the earth. . . .

"There remains the third question—that of the position in which the objects were placed in the kiln where they were baked. Of course we need not consider their horizontal direction, since the investigation concerned only the magnetic inclination and not the declination. In the latter case the problem would be insoluble, for while the form of the object often shows that it was stood upright, we can not make so definite a statement regarding the angle that it made with the meridian. M. Folgheraiter, then, limited his investigations to vases or receptacles whose form showed the position that they must have occupied in the kiln."

Thus we see how it is a perfectly rational belief of the investigator that he has succeeded in determining from ancient Etruscan vases the position of the magnetic north pole thousands of years ago. The result of a large number of measurements has satisfied M. Folgheraiter that the average direction of the magnetic needle in the years about 600 B.C. was horizontal. Dr. Battandier notes that the experimenter's conclusions need not be accepted literally, nor does he himself state them dogmatically; the work is merely a first attempt in an entirely new field of science, and as such its results are certainly interesting, not to say wonderful.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW ELECTRICITY MAKES HOLES.

IT is well known that insulating substances, while they are proof against the electric discharge up to a certain point, give way beyond this point with violent and disastrous results. The lightning stroke is an example of this on a large scale, the air being the ruptured insulator in this case. George T. Hanchett,

FIG. 1.—Puncture Through Glass.

in *The Electrical World*, shows that different substances give way in different manners when subjected to electric discharges that exceed their strength. He first distinguishes as follows between the behavior of two very common insulators—hard rubber and glass—as follows:

"When a sheet of hard rubber is exposed to a high potential difference and the dimensions of sheet are such that the discharge can not leap around it, a powerful brush discharge issues from both terminals and streams against the surface of the rubber. Every particle of the impurities within range becomes oppositely

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charged by induction, and assists in maintaining the brush discharge. The latter seems to have a deteriorating effect on the rubber, for as the experiment continues the discharge strengthens and the streamers become less and less attenuated, till suddenly rupture takes place and the streamers gather into a single calorific spark which strikes through the hole that has been penetrated. This action is fully as gradual and deliberate as the slow puncture

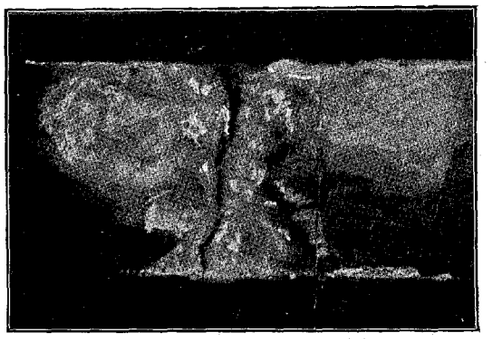

FIG. 2.—Sectional View of a Puncture Through Glass.

of a stretched membrane by some sharp instrument. The material gradually weakens and finally gives way.

"Glass, on the other hand, acts in a different manner. Streaming discharges take place upon it, it is true, but instead of weakening the glass they simply feed the leakage currents flowing over its surface. Not until the dielectric strength of the glass is exceeded does puncture take place. If the glass is not actually punctured it will not be injured by such treatment, but such is not the case with hard rubber. A crude mechanical analogy illustrating this difference in penetration is shown in the punch and the drill. Electricity punches a hole in glass; it drills one in hard rubber. . . .

"The puncture made in glass by the electrostatic discharge is interesting to examine because it is exactly as the puncturing stroke has left it. With hard rubber, the hole is usually melted round by the spark that follows, but glass seems to be able to withstand this heating in most cases. Fig. 1 shows a microscopic enlargement of a puncture through glass. It will be observed that it has the appearance of a tunnel chiseled out with numerous strokes and that there are no fractures that extend to any distance or completely through the glass. It seems as tho the glass had been cracked into small pieces and removed. A bullet-hole in glass differs by showing fractures that extend completely through the thickness of the sheet, and the appearance just noted in electrical puncture may have a significance. Glass broken down elec-

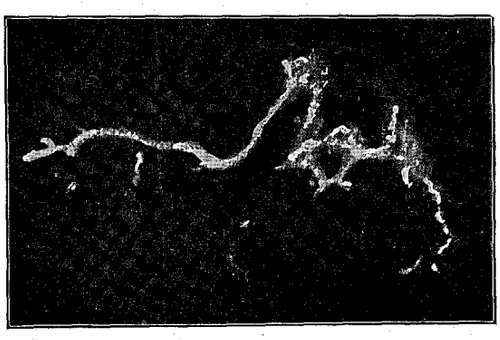

FIG. 3.—Surface Fissure on Glass.

trically certainly does not receive a single punch. The action seems to take place simultaneously throughout the length of the hole and to tear the particles apart.

"A sectional view of the puncture shown in Fig. 2 reveals the fact that the hole is crooked, and still further verifies the conclusion that it is not due to a mechanical stress exerted suddenly in one direction, for the hole resulting from such action would be straight. The chiseled appearance of the aperture is still more plainly marked in this illustration. The glass was carefully cut to divide the hole, and great pains were taken not to injure the hole with the glass-cutter. Nevertheless, some little places near the edge of the hole were slightly scaled by the crack that divided it. It will be noted that the hole has a funnel-shaped enlargement at either end, but such a formation might easily be due to scaling of the glass due to the heat of the spark."

After discussing the behavior of some other common insulators, Mr. Hanchett concludes that none of those in ordinary use completely answer the needs of the modern experimenter. He says:

"As the use of Röntgen-ray apparatus becomes more general and the induction-coil becomes a commercial instrument which is required to operate for long periods of time, the need of two new insulating substances will become more pressing. One must be an easily melted material that will cool in a mold without blow-holes or flakes, and the other must be a rigid, solid substance suitable to support and enclose high-potential coils. Above all these insulators must endure against mechanical and electrical stresses, and they must be cheap and easy to work."

The Eggs of the Nautilus.—"Dr. Arthur Willey of University College, London, who two and a half years ago left England for the South Seas in search of the eggs of the pearly nautilus, has been successful in his quest," says a correspondent of *The Evening Post*. "The pearly nautilus is the only living representative of the great group of extinct animals whose shells are known as ammonites. So rare were specimens of the animal itself that twenty years ago eighteen pounds [$90] was paid in London for two preserved in spirit. Yet they are trapped in baskets like lobster-traps by the natives of some of the Melanesian islands and used as food. The structure of the animal is extremely curious, and an account of it formed the first scientific memoir produced by Sir Richard Owen. Dr. Willey proceeded first to Ralum, in New Britain, where he spent a year trapping the nautilus in seventy fathoms of water, and dredging in vain for its eggs. He then tried a station on the coast of New Guinea, where he was nearly drowned by the capsizing of his small craft. After passing through New Caledonia, he arrived last summer in Lifuu, one of the Loyalty Islands, where nautilus can be captured in three fathoms depth only. Here he constructed a large submarine cage, in which he kept specimens of nautilus, feeding them daily. On December 5 last his patient endeavors were rewarded. Some of the nautili had spawned in the cage, and thenceforward he was able to obtain abundant samples of the eggs. Each egg is as large as a grape, and is deposited separately by the mother nautilus. At present few details have been received from Dr. Willey, but he has doubtless by this time obtained the young in all stages of growth. His success has been announced from the chair of the Royal Society by Lord Lister."

Is Rheumatism Infectious?—Dr. Jaccoud, a French authority, would answer in the affirmative, and he gives his reasons in a clinical lecture published in the *Journal de Médecine*, February 10, and abstracted in *The British Medical Journal*. "Jaccoud pointed out that in very many cases of rheumatism some preceding local process has been observed which may serve as a point of invasion to the organism, whatever it may be, which is the cause of acute rheumatism. Among these by far the most important is tonsillitis, and a striking fact is that the organisms found are exactly the same as those found in the tissues which are the seat of the lesion. For this reason the pharynx, the tonsils, in fact any tissue showing a lesion, may allow the organism to enter, and a case has been quoted in which a wound of the foot seemed to be the lesion to blame. Altho nothing definite is known concerning the origin of acute rheumatism, there is such a series of circumstances connected with the disease that its bacterial origin is rendered practically certain. Jaccoud looks upon the infectious nature of rheumatism as beyond doubt when its mode of evolution, its diffusive character, and the fact that there is intrauterine transmission from mother to child before birth are taken into consideration. One such case is recorded by Jaccoud himself in which a mother suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism gave birth to a child who in twelve hours developed pyrexia with pain and swelling of the joints, all of which gave way to salicylate of soda by the end of a week. This evidence the author looks upon as strongly showing the infectious nature of this disease."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE MORMON IDEA OF GOD.

THE Articles of Faith of "the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints" number thirteen, of which the first is as follows: "1. We believe in God, the Eternal Father, and in His Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost." This does not indicate any particular difference of faith between the Mormons and other churches of Christendom; but the Mormon belief extends beyond this simple statement, and includes not only God, but many gods. Such at least is the interpretation of their faith given by David Utter in *The New World* (March), in an article expository in its character on "Mormonism To-day." We quote so much of it as relates to the first and second articles in the Mormon creed. Commenting on the first article, already quoted, Mr. Utter says:

"I. It should be added to the first article that the Mormons believe not only in one God but in many gods; that God is in form like a man, and has a material body which may be touched and handled; that God is of two persons, Father and Son, who are one only in the sense of being in perfect harmony; that, as a person, God can be present in only one place at a time, tho he can be present everywhere by his Holy Spirit. It is freely said that God occupies the exalted position He holds as a result of His intelligence. He has attained His eminence through a process of evolution. 'As man is now, so God has been; as God is now, so man may be.'* This implies a pantheon with gods of different orders or degrees of power and virtue, and such is indeed the conception of many if not all of the Mormon people. As to the existence of one supreme deity over all, the teaching is not clear, tho this is implied in at least one expression in 'Doctrine and Covenants' (cxxi. 32). The God who is spoken of in the singular number as the object of our worship is the one who has charge of the affairs of our planet and the human race. Since, in the Scriptures, He is everywhere spoken of as Our Father, He is identified with Adam, the progenitor of man. This teaching was not generally understood by the followers of Joseph Smith while he was living, tho it is now said that he taught that Adam was Michael, the Ancient of Days, God our Father. But Brigham Young amplified the doctrine and set it forth with fervor and emphasis, and it is now accepted with that surprising unanimity that characterizes Latter-Day Saints. It is highly characteristic of Mormon exegesis to interpret the word 'father' as applied to God in this way. When we have gone so far, much more comes in view that is especially interesting—our spiritual birth and preexistence in the heavens, our coming thence to our incarnation and earthly life. These thoughts are set forth in the following hymn, which is a special favorite with this people:

O my Father, thou that dwellest
In the high and glorious place!
When shall I regain thy presence
And again behold thy face?
In thy holy habitation
Did my spirit once reside?
In my first primeval childhood
Was I nurtured near thy side?

For a wise and glorious purpose
Thou hast placed me here on earth,
And withheld the recollection
Of my former friends and birth;
Yet ofttimes a secret something
Whispered, "You're a stranger here,"
And I felt that I had wandered
From a more exalted sphere.

I had learned to call thee Father
Through thy Spirit from on high,
But, until the Key of Knowledge
Was restored, I knew not why.
In the heavens are parents single?
No; the thought makes reason stare!
Truth is reason; truth eternal
Tells me I've a mother there.

When I leave this frail existence,
When I lay this mortal by,
Father, mother, may I meet you
In your royal court on high?
Then at length when I've completed
All you sent me forth to do,
With your mutual approbation
Let me come and dwell with you.

"The residence of God, or the gods whose interests have to do with our planet and humanity, is a star named Kolob, probably unknown to science, but apparently well known to Joseph Smith, as he states that it is situated 'near the throne of God,' and that it revolves on its axis once in a thousand years. (Literal rendering of the Scriptural statement that a thousand years are with the Lord as one day.) Here the gods beget and bear the spirits that are to take possession of earthly forms and become men in due time. Our destiny is finally to return, and not only rejoin the company of these gods, but to become gods ourselves. All this is generally believed by the Mormon people, but it is not stated in Article I. of the creed."

The second article of the creed of the Mormons is as follows:

"We believe that men will be punished for their own sins and not for Adam's trangression."

In his comments on this Mr. Utter says:

"In the 'Catechism for Children' we are told that Adam and Eve rejoiced and praised God because of their transgression, since it was one of the great steps toward eternal exaltation and happiness. This view of the fall of man is fully set forth in that wonderful little book 'The Pearl of Great Price.' 'In that day Adam blessed God and was filled, and began to prophesy concerning all the families of the earth, saying, "Blessed be the name of God, for because of my transgression my eyes are opened, and in this life I shall have joy, and again in the flesh I shall see God." And Eve, his wife, heard all these things and was glad, saying, "Were it not for our transgression, we never should have had seed, and never should have known good and evil, and the joy of our redemption, and the eternal life which God giveth unto all the obedient."' The paradox of obtaining by disobedience that which 'God giveth unto all the obedient' passes unnoticed, with many another inconsistency."

Professor Drummond and Mr. Moody.—The career of the late Professor Drummond ends with a huge note of interrogation. So thinks J. E. Hodder Williams, who writes "An Appreciation" of Drummond for *The New Century Review*. "His message," says Mr. Williams, "was only half delivered." The appreciation continues:

"The death of Professor Drummond severs one of the strongest links between the old and the new theologies. Under Mr. Moody he came into prominence as a brilliant and successful evangelist of the old school, but the older theologians, especially his own countrymen, began to shake their heads in stern disapproval as they detected in each succeeding booklet an ever-increasing desire on the part of the author to free himself from many of the ancient catchwords which for generations had done duty as theology. When Professor Drummond delivered the Lowell lectures on the 'Ascent of Man' at Boston, it was patent to every one that his views on many subjects were diametrically and irreconcilably opposed to those of the old school. It is pleasant to think that even then Mr. Moody and the many who could not agree with the young professor refused to speak of him with any bitterness. Those who are able to realize with what fierceness—almost frenzy—the battle rages between the old and the new will thus be able in some slight measure to gage the wonderful charm of Professor Drummond's personality.

"No two men could possibly be more utterly dissimilar than Professor Drummond and Mr. Moody. Mr. Moody is a very rough diamond, a man of tremendous vehemence, of an uncultured, uncouth eloquence. His mind is narrow and circumscribed and old-fashioned to a degree. He has his little set of addresses and sermons, his little set of phrases, which he delivers year in, year out, and which would become hopelessly monotonous were it not for his mighty earnestness. His language is stilted, often coarse; he appeals solely to the emotions, never to the mind. He never rests; he stands aloof from the present-day world pouring forth denunciations. And yet he is unquestionably the greatest

* A sentiment often repeated by Bishop Orson Whitney, who stands in the front rank of living expounders of the faith.

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of modern evangelists, a nineteenth-century son of thunder. Professor Drummond had nothing in common with such a character. He was a man of wide culture and wider sympathies, a man 'who decided not to live but know.' His was a marvelously attractive personality, and he became at once the personal friend of every one of his hearers, of every one of his readers. He entered heartily into the busy everyday life of our great cities, he knew the wearing struggle of existence, he was one of us, an ardent politician, an enthusiastic sportsman, a keen man of business."

SHALL PRESBYTERIANS ITINERATE?

A FRUITFUL subject of discussion in several of the Protestant denominations relates to the methods of changing pastors in the churches and of finding places for men who are desirous of entering upon the active work of the ministry. It is generally admitted that the practise of "candidating" followed in many of the denominations is highly objectionable, and that its results are often far from satisfactory, either to the pastors or to the people whom they serve. Among the Baptists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists an effort has been made to solve some of the difficulties arising in this connection by the establishment of denominational agencies or bureaus, where churchless pastors and pastorless churches are brought together in a mutually agreeable and business-like way. The Congregationalists have such a ministerial exchange in Boston, and a Presbyterian paper in Philadelphia has established an agency of the same kind in that city during the last year. But these agencies are necessarily confined in their operations to a comparatively small area, and therefore can not meet all the needs of the denomination at large. An interesting contribution to the discussion of the problem under consideration is made by a writer in the New York *Observer*. This writer boldly makes the proposal that the Presbyterian Church shall adopt the essential features of the Methodist itineracy by which the term of a pastorate is fixed at a maximum of five years. In arguing in favor of this change, the writer says:

"The present system practically rules out every minister from the pastorate who is over fifty or fifty-five years of age. Congregations are unwilling to call a preacher who is up in years because they dislike to freeze him out in his old age, and there is no other way of getting rid of him. The old preachers would be more popular with the congregations than the young preachers, and they would always secure a good place if it were not for the unwise system of which they are the victims and to which they cling with such tenacity.

"An occasional change of the pastor lends wonderful life to the work of the church. No argument is called for on this point. Actual experience has placed it beyond the domain of argument. If there is a poky or an inefficient pastor, it is well enough to let him stay in one place all his life, but our good preachers and successful pastors are needed so badly everywhere that we can hardly afford to let them stay in one place, even so long as one year. The eagle needs to stir up her nest. The idea of allowing one of our great preachers to spend all his life in one church is suicidal. Look at Dr. John Hall or Dr. B. M. Palmer, with his light hid under a bushel by the monopoly of a strong local church! Suppose either one of these men had spent two or three years in each one of a dozen different States. What an amount of useful information this would have given him about the work of the church at large. Such a course on the part of just these two men alone would have given us ten thousand more members than we have to-day in the Presbyterian Church. They have done a good work, but it has been almost entirely local. The church at large has never seen them nor heard them preach.

"The limited pastorate means a life of work and not a work of ease to the preacher, but it is a work that yields the largest amount of fruit, and one that ends only with death or physical inability. I believe if the proposition for a limited pastorate were submitted to a vote of the laity in the Presbyterian Church, it would secure the vote of nine tenths of the people, tho it would find unanimous opposition on the part of the ministers. I am certain such a change in our polity would remove a root of bitterness and would lend a wonderful impulse to the life and progress of the church."

ELECTION OF POPE PIUS THE SECOND.

ÆNEAS SILVIUS PICCOLOMINI was elected to succeed Calixtus the Third as Pope, August 19, 1458. The story of the election was written down afterward in a most graphic style by Æneas himself. Now, for the first time, his account of the matter is done into English, and it affords, as perhaps no other document known to history affords, an insight into the methods and intrigues attending one of the world's most important ceremonies four centuries ago.

The number of cardinals participating in the election was nineteen. The number of votes required to elect was thirteen. The two leading candidates at first were Philip, Bishop of Bologna, and Æneas, Bishop of Siena, who tells the story, speaking of himself in the third person. Each was nominated by five votes. The "villain of the play," William of Rouen, received none; but he did not despair of election on that account. We take up now the narrative as it appears in the autobiographical commentaries of Pope Pius the Second, translated by Alfred N. Macfayden (*Nineteenth Century*, April):

"We adjourned to luncheon, and from that moment what cabals! The more powerful members of the College, whether their strength lay in reputation or wealth, beckoned others to their side. They promised, they threatened. There were even some who without a blush, without a shred of modesty, pleaded their own merits, and demanded the supreme Pontificate for themselves. . . . Each man boasted of his qualifications. The bickering of these claimants was something extraordinary; through a day and a sleepless night it raged with unabated virulence. William of Rouen was not so apprehensive of these brawlers as of Æneas and the Bolognese cardinal, toward whom he saw that most of the voters inclined; but he was especially anxious about Æneas, whose silence, he did not doubt, carried more weight than the yelping of others. He called to himself now this clique, now that, and assailed them with, 'What is there between you and Æneas that makes you think him worthy of the papal dignity? Are you going to make a man our chief priest who does his work on foot and has not a penny? How is a poor man to relieve the poverty of the church; an invalid to heal the sick? It was only the other day he came from Germany. We know nothing of him. He may even carry the court away with him back to Germany. What does his literary culture matter? Are we to place a society versifier on the throne of St. Peter? Think you "good form" will govern the church? Or do you think Philip of Bologna the better man? He is a stiff-necked fellow, who will neither be clever enough to steer himself nor listen to those who warn him of the proper course! I am the senior cardinal; you know me to be cautious; I am a past-master in papal learning; of royal descent; a man with a large following and large property, with which I can assist our needy church; I have no small number of benefices at my disposal, which I shall distribute and confer upon you and others.'

"To his promises he added a host of entreaties; if these had not the desired effect, threats; when any one objected that his simony was an obstacle, that his papacy would be a venal one, he would make no denial that his past life had been besmirched with the mire of simony, but for the future—for the future, he asserted, his hands should be clean!"

Influenced by these and like persuasions eight cardinals met in the latrines and agreed on William. Three others were wavering, among them the Bishop of Bologna. They only waited for dawn to settle the matter. We quote again at this point:

"Midnight had already slipped past when who but the Bolognese made his way to Æneas and roused him from his slumbers. 'Come, come, Æneas,' he exclaimed, 'know you not that we already have a Pope? A number of cardinals have met in the latrines; they have determined to appoint William; they await nothing but daylight. My advice is this: get out of bed, go to him and add your voice to his side; lest if you oppose him and he

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become pontiff, he bear a grudge against you. I shall look after my own skin and avoid the snare I fell into before. I know what it is to have a Pope for my enemy. I have had that experience with Calixtus, who never gave me a friendly glance because I did not vote for him. My opinion is that it is politic to anticipate the favor of the man who is to be Pope. I am giving to you the advice on which I am myself acting.'

"'Philip,' replied Æneas, 'no man shall ever persuade me to adopt your base subterfuge; to think of choosing one I deem an unworthy varlet as successor of the blessed Peter! Far from me be this crime! If others choose him, that is their affair. I will be clear of this transgression; my conscience shall not assail me. You say it is a hard lot to have an ill-affected Pope; I have no dread of that. I know he will not murder me for not voting for him. If he love me not, he will merely give me no revenue, and no patronage.'

"'You will feel the pinch of poverty.'

"'Poverty is no hardship to a man who is accustomed to be poor. I have led a life of indigence up to this day—what is it to me if I die a pauper? . . . To-morrow will show that the Bishop of Rome is chosen by God and not by men. If you are a follower of Christ, you will refuse to take as Christ's Vicar one whom you know to be a limb of the Devil.'

"These arguments scared Philip from his support of William; and at the first peep of dawn Æneas approached Roderic, the Vice-Chancellor, with the blunt inquiry, 'Have you sold yourself to William?'

"'What would you have me do?' he retorted. 'The first act is over. Quite a number met in the latrines, and determined to choose this fellow. It would be foolish for me to linger with the minority outside the pontiff's favor. I run with the larger crowd; I have done the best for myself. I shall not lose my Chancellorship. I have his promise in black and white; if I do not vote for William others will do so, and I shall lose my office!'

"'Greenhorn!' interrupted Æneas, 'so you are going to set in the apostle's chair an enemy of your nation, and will honor the pledge of one who knows no honor. You will indeed have your pledge; but the Archbishop of Avignon will have your Chancellorship. The very bribe that is promised you is not only promised but assured to him. Will the fellow keep faith with you or with him? Why, with the Frenchman, not the Catalonian! The Frenchman will win. Will he oblige a foreigner or a compatriot? Beware, young simpleton! Have a care, good muddle-pate! Tho the church of Rome be nothing to you, tho you hold Christ's religion as cheap as you hold God contemptible, for whom are you elevating such a Vicar? Give a thought at least to your own position. With a French Pope you will be in most sorry case.'

"The Vice-Chancellor listened to his friend's harangue attentively, and gave him a qualified adherence."

The same sort of appeal won back the Pavian cardinal. Then the Italian cardinals, seven in all, were gathered together and appealed to by Pietro Barbo to support Æneas, and they finally consented. The narrative proceeds:

"Eventually we adjourned to Mass, and as soon as the last word was intoned set ourselves to the scrutiny. A golden casket was placed upon the High Altar and three watchmen—the Cardinal Bishop of Rodez, the Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen, the Cardinal Deacon Colonna—kept their eyes upon it, that no chicanery should interrupt the ballot. The rest of the cardinals sat at their own place; then they rose in the order of precedence and seniority, stepped up to the altar, and dropped into the casket a ballot-paper on which they had written the name of their nominee.

"As Æneas stepped forward to drop his paper into the casket, William thrust his hand away, every nerve a-tremble. 'Remember, Æneas,' he gasped, 'how frequently you have been advertised of my merits.' It was a rash appeal at that juncture, when a change in the written vote would have been irregular; but his eagerness mastered his self-restraint. 'Yes,' rejoined Æneas, 'but are you really reduced to self-advertisement with such a worm as your humble servant?' Without another word he dropped his paper into the casket and slipped back into his seat.

"When all the others had followed his example, the table was set in the middle of a court; and the three cardinals mentioned above emptied the casketful of ballot papers upon it. Each vote was read out separately in a distinct voice, and the scrutators jotted down the names they found inscribed. Every one of the cardinals made a similar list, to avoid the bare possibility of deception. This custom stood Æneas in good stead; for, after the tally was complete, the Rouen tally-man announced that Æneas had received eight votes. No one said a word about a deduction that only affected Æneas and not themselves. But Æneas would not let himself be imposed upon. He shouted out to the speaker, 'Look better to your papers. I am the nominee of nine voters.' Every one cried 'Aye,' and the archbishop subsided with the air of having committed some trifling inaccuracy. . . . For a considerable time nobody spoke, nobody even yawned. Not a muscle stirred, only the restless eyes glanced idly hither and thither. That moment was enthralling! What a picture were those human statues! 'Twas like that moment 'twixt life and death when not a sound reaches the ear, not a movement can be seen.

"Thus they sat for an appreciable interval, the juniors waiting for the older men to begin the 'accession.' Then Vice-Chancellor Roderic leaped from his seat. 'I accede to the Cardinal Bishop of Siena.' His phrase struck home like a rapier to William's heart, with such a rush did it send the blood from the poor fellow's cheeks. Then another pause. Side glances passed from one to another as each indicated his favorite by a nod, and the general upshot of it was that they already had a vision of Æneas in the papal robes. As soon as this was obvious, some stalked out of the place to avoid seeing the issue of the day. . . . They made the claims of exhausted nature their excuse, but when there was a rush after them they quickly returned. Then James, cardinal-priest of St. Anastasia: 'I add my accession to the Bishop of Siena.' At that a more complete stupefaction descended on the assembly, and every one lost the power of speech, as men might do in a house shaken by mysterious earthquakes. One voice was yet lacking from the twelve [beside his own] that would make Æneas Pope. Grasping the situation, Prosper Colonna thought great would be his fame if his sole voice proclaimed the pontiff, and, rising to his feet, made as if he would give the customary vote with becoming dignity. In the middle of his sentence the Archbishop of Nice and William of Rouen seized upon him, with bitter reproaches against his designed accession to Æneas. When he stood by his resolve they struggled with might and main to drag him from the place; grasping him, the one by the right, the other by the left arm, they tried to drag him away and rescue the pontificate for the latter.

"Prosper Colonna, however, tho his written vote was for the Archbishop, was bound to Æneas by a long-standing friendship, and with 'A fig for your bombast!' turned toward the other cardinals. 'I also give accession to the Cardinal Bishop of Siena, and so make him Pope.' As the words dropped from his lips, the spirit of opposition vanished, the whole intrigue fell to pieces, and the cardinals, without a moment's delay, one and all prostrated themselves before Æneas, and hailed him as Pope without a murmur of dissent."

A Clever Reply to an Atheist.—The argument for the existence of God from the uniformity of nature is not a new one, but it is nowhere more cleverly put than in an anecdote of Galiani, related by *L'Illustration Européenne* (Brussels, March 21). It says:

"To those who see in the existence of the world the effect of chance, a curious argument was opposed by Galiani. 'One day,' said he, 'at Naples, a man took six dice in a dice-box and bet that he would throw six sixes. He succeeded at the first throw. I said to myself—"Such a thing is possible." He did it a second time—I said the same thing. He put the dice back into the box three, four, five times, and always threw six sixes. "*Sangue di Bacco!*" I cried; "the dice are loaded!" And so they were.'

"Philosophers! when I consider the ever-renewed order of nature, her immutable laws, her revolutions, always constant in an infinite variety, this single chance of a world such as we see it, returning unceasingly notwithstanding a hundred million other chances of possible perturbation and destruction, I cry out: 'Of a truth, nature is loaded!'" — *Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Harper's Round Table* tells its readers about the grave of Rev. William Watters, the first native American Methodist minister. The grave is in Fairfax county, Va., six miles from Washington, in an old graveyard. This was not the minister's home. He was on his way from North Carolina to Baltimore when he died.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE CRETAN MASSACRES.

"THE world has a right to know the truth," says the Cretan correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne. He is astonished that the press everywhere fails to describe the doings of the Christian Cretans. The Christians, in the beginning of their present rebellion, sent their wives and children in thousands to Greece. Then they attacked the Moslems, and the result of their work is now in evidence in the hospitals and on board the ships which harbor the Moslem refugees. An international committee has investigated the losses of the Moslems in the district of Sitia, the only one where, so far, reliable information can be obtained. Eight hundred and fifty-one Moslems have been massacred there: 262 men, 230 women, and 359 children. Besides these a good many escaped with wounds, and are at present under the care of the naval surgeons of the foreign war-ships. Their condition explains why the foreign admirals are so very much united in repressing the Cretans. We quote the following from the correspondent's account:

"Before my eyes rise continually the agony-distorted features of the Turkish women in Kanea hospital. The Christians had cut off their breasts at Kandano. Nor can I forget the horribly mutilated children of the Mohammedans. A little boy of eleven, battling with death, had a large piece of flesh cut from his neck. Others had been cruelly bereft of their toes, another child had lost its ears. The neck of a little girl is frightfully lacerated in several places, owing to the bungling attempt of some Christian boy to cut her throat with a blunt knife. . . .

"Civilized people can not but turn with loathing from the men who thus torture and murder women and children, while they demand to be treated as Greek heroes and Christian martyrs. The Armenian massacres were committed by Moslems who never claimed to be recognized as votaries of humanitarian principle. Moreover, these Moslems were taught by their administration that it is necessary to terrorize the Christians if the Turk is to hold his own. The Christians of Crete have no such excuses. The Christians of Crete nevertheless will meet with their just punishment when, at some future date, the island is united with Greece. Whatever Moslems are left then, will prove to be quiet, industrious citizens. The Christian barbarians, however, will be as unruly under Greek rule as they were in the times of the Byzantians, the Venetians, and the Turks, and they will force Greece to proceed against them with relentless severity ere they are taught to live an orderly life."

Many of the refugees from the Sitia district have been temporarily placed aboard the steamer *Inayet*, where the wounded receive as much care as can be given them under the circumstances. The surgeons of the foreign war-ships have had a busy time. The women who have been spared during the massacre are said to be remarkably beautiful. Only two or three have been wounded by bullets; in the majority of cases knives have been used for the butchery.

We condense the evidence given by the wounded women before the committee as follows:

The Moslems, having been informed that the Turkish garrisons could not protect them, made up their mind to protect themselves, and gathered in the mosques, which they fortified to the best of their ability. In some villages, however, the Moslems believed the Christian emissaries who told them that the followers of the Prophet would be protected by the powers if they gave up their arms. Misled by the presence of the war-ships, the Moslems obeyed, and a massacre invariably was the result. Some women saved their lives, if not their honor, by promising to become Christians. Girls of sixteen and seventeen were led away, no one knows where. Wherever the Moslems refused to surrender, their losses were comparatively light. The number of victims in the district of Sitia is divided among the different villages as follows: Mulina 104, Mina 145, Nithia 76, Paliopetsi 71, Ziro 52, Lamnioni 49, Achladia 43, Aimann 42, Bori 36, Kria-Zakhato 18, Sklavos 15, Lithines 14, Stravodoxari 6, Chandra Rukaka 10, Kato-Episcopi 4, Paraspori 4. In the last-named the Moslems refused to surrender to the Christians, and held out until relief came.

The privations of the refugees are said to be great. Turkey is at present powerless to assist them, the Christian nations will not help them, and they are largely dependent upon the charity of the sailors who man the foreign ships.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GREEK AND THE TURK.

THE contents of our latest European exchanges, published on the eve of the Greco-Turkish War, tho before its formal declaration, indicate that the Greeks left no means untried to bring about a collision. Newspaper correspondents sent to the front, whether by phil-Hellenic or anti-Greek papers, agree that the supposed "insurgents" which attacked the Turkish troops for more than a week before the Sultan declared war, were really Greek irregulars—and regulars. The fault is laid at the door of the *Ethnike Hetairia*, the National League, and the press. The Greek press, if we are to believe the able correspondent of *Politiken*, Copenhagen, combines all the worst forms of the French "Boulevard papers" and American "yellow journalism." The correspondent of our Danish contemporary was firmly convinced that the King would be forced into war long before the war began. He wrote on Independence Day as follows:

"Demonstrations of loyalty to the royal house were far less common this time than in former years. Some twenty thousand people gathered before the palace and demanded to see the King, who, however, had gone to Phaleron. When this became known, a volley of stones was directed against the windows, and several revolver shots were fired, the King's adjutant, Bozaris, being wounded. A mass-meeting followed, by which a resolution was adopted which ended with the sentence: 'Why wait any longer? Onward for Greece, true unto death.' A deputation sent to submit this resolution to the King did not find him, and insulted the court officials. The King's position is not enviable, for even his Cabinet is divided in opinion. The Premier, Delyannis, wishes to hold back; Metaxas, the Minister of War, and Levidis, Secretary of the Navy, want war."

The Copenhagen press, whose readers are naturally much interested, since it is a Danish prince who is now on the throne of Greece, alone published an account of these disturbances. Many papers continued to give a roseate hue to the chances of the Greeks. Thus the *Vossische Zeitung*, a Liberal paper usually noted for its caution and discernment, said:

"It is almost impossible to preserve the integrity of the Turkish Empire. Its inhabitants are divided into too many races, each of which demands a share of the administration. The Turks proper do not object to this, but they do not intend to be passed over when reforms are granted to the Christian races, for in that case the Turks would become the victims of the Christians. Turkey can not hold together unless the powers enforce reforms, for the wishes of Armenians, Turks, and Greeks alike can no longer be silenced by a diplomatic congress or by cannon."

The *Vossische* also refused to believe that the Turks would have an easy victory, and made sure that Macedonia would revolt at the first gunshot, while the Balkan states would join Greece. *The Daily Chronicle*, London, voices the opinion of the English Opposition by saying that the "Cretan question could be solved in half an hour if the three emperors would make up their mind to coerce the Sultan." The Conservative press, on the other hand, everywhere insist that the Sultan was too strong to be coerced, even if justice were not on his side in the present struggle. Of this there is no doubt in the minds of Conservative journalists. Charles Girauden writes in the *Revue Bleue*, Paris:

"The Greek bands which crossed the frontier have been called 'insurgents' in the despatches from Athens, to give color to the

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story that there is a rising in Macedonia. . . . The question may be asked: Will the other Irredentist neighbors of Turkey be allowed to profit by the occasion? The prudence of Servia and Bulgaria may, perhaps, be relied upon. But there is some talk that Montenegro is stirring. The bickerings between Christians and Moslems on the Montenegrin frontier can not be ignored by Prince Nikita, and he has charged his representative to complain in Constantinople."

The *Journal des Débats* declares that the Porte alone has acted in a correct manner during the whole time. This is also the opinion of many English papers. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"The Greeks believe, and they are probably not far wrong, that if they were beaten Europe could not allow their country to be effectually invaded by the Turks. There would be an outcry, at any rate, all over Western Europe; for it is now a recognized principle of European morals that everybody may kill Turks, tho Turks must not kill anybody. And this is just what constitutes the peril of the whole position. Here is an agitating, bankrupt little state which can cause infinite trouble and perhaps set Europe on fire. Yet the powers can neither control it effectually themselves, nor will they 'keep the ring' while it is having a real scrimmage with its neighbor."

The St. James's Gazette, nevertheless, is certain that "a very little real fighting will go a long way with the blustering Greek," and hopes that the powers will not interfere until Greece acknowledges herself beaten. Even so good a Radical as the Edinburgh *Scotsman* thinks Greece deserves punishment. It says:

"In excusing Greece, M. Delyannis seeks to accuse the powers and Turkey. The former have not dealt fairly in the Cretan question; they have not provided the necessary guaranties for Cretan liberties; they have not paid heed to the rights and interests of Greece. . . . In the frontier troubles M. Delyannis seeks to put the blame on the Turks; they mobilized a strong force on the border, and unoffending and unaggressive Greece had to meet this with a force capable, if necessary, to repel aggression. Now this, according to all that is known of the facts, is a bold and audacious perversion of the facts. The Greeks have been the threateners and aggressors. The Turk may be the devil; but the devil should have his due, and in this frontier business he has so far kept his head, his temper, and his own ground. The violations of territory have come from the Greek side; the fighting has been on Turkish soil; the blockhouses captured by the so-called 'insurgents'—who are Greek invaders—are Turkish blockhouses. Greece has persistently trailed the coat, but Turkey has until now refrained from treading on it. This self-restraint deserves consideration at least as much as Greek rashness."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, is confident that the present struggle will not result in a general European conflagration. It says:

"Two months ago the peace of Europe would have been very much in danger. To-day the powers have prevailed upon the Balkan states to keep the peace. That Greece could possess herself of Turkish territory unassisted need not be regarded as possible. Greece will be beaten, and the powers can afford to wait until the blood-letting has had a sobering effect, until the Greeks have learned that they overrate both their own strength and the influence of their sympathizers."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, it should be remembered, persistently denies that its leaders are official, but it is an open secret that the German Foreign Office is on very intimate terms with its editor. The King of Greece and Crown Prince Constantine are universally exonerated. *The Times* correspondent on the Greek side reports that the Greeks, both men and officers, would not believe that the Turks are well disciplined, well fed, and efficiently armed as well as officered. He predicted some time ago that the war would be begun by the Greeks, who were preparing to invade Macedonia with a strong force.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE APPROACHING BRITISH JUBILEE.

JUNE 20, 1897, will be the sixtieth anniversary of the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign. Altho there is comparatively little power attached to the British throne, England being practically a republic with party government, the Queen's Jubilee will be remembered as an important event and a fitting time to demonstrate effectually the extent and wealth of the British World Empire.

As Great Britain has undoubtedly kept pace with other civilized countries in the development of the resources that science has rendered available, her celebrations furnish an excellent opportunity to gage human progress during the last sixty years. London will witness a most imposing pageant.

The Home News, London, says:

"The colonies will send military contingents, and each Colonial Premier will ride in a royal carriage, surrounded by his own troops. The carriages provided for this purpose will be drawn by four horses, each richly caparisoned in red. There will be no infantry in the Queen's procession. . . . One of the most effective means to commemorate the jubilee is the exhibition at the Crystal Palace, which will illustrate by historical and modern specimens, original models, practical examples, documents, and designs showing the progress made during the record reign of the Queen since her accession June 20, 1837. The Indian and Colonial section will be not only a special feature of this commemorative exhibition, but also one of exceptional attraction, illustrating, as it will, not only the limitless resources, but also the great variety of the manners, customs, and languages which exists in the vast territories ruled over by the Queen. The sections devoted to the fine arts, music, drama, national sports and pastimes, autographs, etc., will all contain treasures that have never before been seen by the British public. The exhibition will not be a mere bazaar, but a genuine attempt to demonstrate by practical examples the splendid progress of the empire during the six decades which have flowed from 1837 to 1897. Home life will be liberally illustrated, the Canadian will meet the Hindu, the Afrikander the Australian, the East African the West Indian, the Maltese the North Bornean—in short, all races will be represented in friendly concourse. Moreover, the working exhibits will include silk and carpet looms with their attendant weavers, together with jewellers, basket-makers, wood-carvers, metal-workers, potters, and painters, specially brought over from Hindustan and Ceylon."

There will be rejoicings throughout the British Empire, and lasting memorials will not be wanting in any part of Greater Britain. Charitable institutions will be inaugurated, unique museums opened. The feeling of loyal Britons is best described in the words of the Auckland (New Zealand) *News*, which says:

"A man must be inspired by very little of patriotic or national sentiment who does not feel that the occasion is of the deepest interest, and that if the difficulties could only be overcome or waived, it would be the duty of the colonies to be represented at such an august ceremonial. It is the celebration of the attainment of the longest reign—that being also the reign of the best and most beloved monarch—in all the records of the sovereigns of the British race. It is to be the first formal occasion on which the many young nations that have come into being under the benign influence of Her Majesty's rule are invited to pay united homage to a sovereign whose gracious influence has been felt not only in the great liberty of self-government which they enjoy, but in the closeness of the tie which binds them in loyalty to the throne and to one another."

Naturally the question whether the people of England have advanced or retrograded during the Queen's reign is much discussed. One of the best articles on this subject appeared in *The Spectator*, London. The writer acknowledges that it is not easy to measure psychological changes in a nation in so short a period as sixty years. Yet he would answer, to the best of his ability, three questions: Whether men are better than they were, whether they

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are more competent,' and whether they are happier. We condense his remarks as follows:

"We should say, on the whole, that England is distinctly better. The statement is often denied, partly because it is no longer dangerous to avow irreligious opinions, and partly because a rather minute, but exceedingly visible, class has become agnostic —there is very little true atheism of the French and Italian type in England—but those who deny it forget many facts. In the first ten years of the Queen's reign the majority of the educated middle class never considered religion at all, disliked and distrusted any profession of it, and were, in fact, determined and rather stupid secularists. . . . Men were more cruel, more brutal, more untruthful, while opinion exercised over them incomparably less influence. The young were more hypocritical, and the old more given up to self-indulgence and to a kind of animal existence which produced a disease nowadays almost confined to workhouses and known as *amentior senilis*. Fraud of a gross kind, and especially fraud on relatives and dependents, was exceedingly common, while women were treated, as regards all property matters and all control of their lives, with a callousness of which workmen would nowadays be ashamed. The young would scarcely believe what the old could tell them of the gnarled tempers of two generations ago, of the astounding prevalence of a diseased vanity lacquered over as 'self-respect,' or of the amount of misery which was due to those two apparently slight causes alone.

"Of the intellectual advance of Great Britain we can not speak so favorably. The great cloud of ignorance which rested on the body of the people, and which you can still detect if you talk to very old working men and women, has, it is true, been lifted a little. . . . There is much greater width of mind, too, in all classes, and an extraordinary progress in intellectual tolerance; but of increased intellectual strength we see no sign in books, while there has been a definite decrease of it, not quite satisfactorily explained, in oratory. . . . Indeed, if we dared say anything which to all decadents will seem impertinent and false, we should say that true realism had visibly declined, and that the reluctance to look at facts as they are, always excepting the facts of the cesspool, had perceptibly developed. . . . Hard thinking, in short, is not increasing, and the competent of our day are not quite so competent, especially as regards strength of will and intellectual energy, as the competent of two generations ago. There is a larger number of the qualified, but if education and numbers had remained at the same level, it would, we think, have been a smaller one."

Yet the writer is convinced that the people are better off to-day, in spite of this apparent shallowness, which he attributes largely to the influence of a race to whom England denied admittance until the beginning of the century. We quote as follows:

"That the English world has become happier seems a strong thing to say, but we think on the whole it is true. No doubt the restful life, in which to-day was as yesterday, has almost disappeared, and with it much content. There is too much strain everywhere, and the passion for self-advertisement, which has vulgarized almost everybody, has produced a development of envy fatal to tranquillity of character. Fuss is the note of our day—fuss and materialization; and while the former kills rest, the latter develops a desire which in its effects is equivalent in mental life to hunger in the physical. We doubt if Jews, in whom the two influences reach their highest development, are happy people, and the Jewish ideal of life has spread during this reign to a startling extent."

A long and desultory article on the Queen's long reign, written by Mr. W. T. Stead for his London *Review of Reviews*, opens in the following glowing vein:

"The occasion [the Jubilee] is one without precedent. No other British monarch has reigned so long. No other monarch in any land since the dawn of history has reigned so long, has reigned so well, and has continued so steadily to grow in the love and affection of the lieges to the very end. The English-speaking race has in this closing century made a tolerably conspicuous mark for itself in the history of the world. It opened with the battle thunder of Trafalgar and of Waterloo; it is closing with the peaceful commemoration of a reign which, altho darkened by the shadow of one war and one mutiny, has nevertheless for sixty years been a reign of peace.

"The century has brought many ordeals and our race has been subjected to many tests. It has achieved many things, great and to previous centuries almost inconceivable. But without unduly exalting ourselves above neighboring nations, or venturing to claim more than our due, it may be justly said that among all the garnered glories of the hundred years there are none to be regarded with more perfect satisfaction as marking the high-water mark of realized success in the evolution of humanity than the production of the supreme American man in the person of Abraham Lincoln and the supreme English woman in the person of Queen Victoria."

COULD GREAT BRITAIN BE STARVED INTO SUBMISSION?

EARLY in April Mr. Seton-Karr, M.P., called attention to the wholly inadequate production of food supplies in Great Britain, and declared in the House of Commons that the Government should provide against the possibility of starvation, resulting from a blockade during war. Among other proposals it was suggested that the state should erect granaries, that the production of wheat at home should be encouraged by protective tariffs, that Canada and other British colonies should be encouraged to supply entirely the wants of the British Isles. Protectionism meets with little encouragement, hence the question whether an enemy could stop the usual supplies forms the chief point of discussion on this subject in the press, and in this the United States is interested.

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, says:

"It was assumed, for example, that in the event of a war our enemy might declare corn to be contraband of war, and prevent its importation in neutral bottoms, and that in the event of a war with, say, the United States or Russia, these powers would suddenly stop off their supply of grain to us. While the latter of these assumptions is necessary to the supposition that we should be any better off if we drew a larger supply from our colonies, the former is fatal to it. If a blockade prevented the grain from reaching us, it would matter little whether it was grown in Russia or our colonies. Protection, of course, found several advocates, tho at best it would be merely a palliative, since if every acre of the country were under wheat the supply would be unequal to the demand. . . . If grain could be kept indefinitely, nothing could be easier than to accumulate by degrees a store sufficient to last any time that might be desired, tho the existence of such a store would place the corn-dealers at the mercy of the Government. But since grain can only be kept some three or four years, the problem of keeping a store that must be constantly turned over would be one of insuperable difficulty. . . . In short, if the debate served no other useful purpose, it served to show the futility of all the artificial schemes which have been proposed with the view of meeting the emergency of a great war in our present dependent condition. The danger is, perhaps, by no means so serious as many people make out; but, be it great or be it small, it is on our fleet we must rely, and not on state granaries or protection."

The London *Economist* regards the danger of starvation as very remote and chimerical. America would have a say in the matter, thinks our contemporary, and a blockade is not easily made effective. We condense its remarks as follows:

"If we are to believe that the supply of grain can be wholly or partially interrupted, we must first suppose that Great Britain has lost only part of her naval supremacy. If Great Britain's fleet has been destroyed altogether, it will not be necessary to starve her to obtain her submission. But suppose the fleet is not quite equal to the enemy's forces, while the enemy is still unable to attempt a landing. Will it be possible to prevent the landing of food-stuffs? It would be necessary to change the laws of neutrality for this purpose. To this the neutral states would certainly object. America would be too anxious to sell her grain to allow this. But suppose England's allied enemies are strong enough to enforce the rule: 'Grain is contraband.' In that case

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English ships would run the blockade, after all no very difficult matter, considering the enormous coast line of Great Britain and Ireland. The case of Crete is a good illustration. The Cretan coast is certainly much shorter than that of England and Scotland, yet the ships of the allied powers can not prevent blockade runners from entering Cretan ports. England need not fear. It will be impossible to starve her into submission, especially if she maintains her fleet in good condition."

PATRIOTISM OF GREEK MILLIONAIRES.

GREECE has been practically bankrupt for years, coin is almost an unknown quantity within her boundaries, and her public debt is enormous. Deschamps, the noted economist, believes that the poverty of Greece is due chiefly to the indolence of her people. A Greek is quite willing to speculate, but he does not like the discomfort and hard work attached to production. Hence there is little economic progress in Greece. Yet there is no country so lavishly endowed by her wealthy citizens as Greece. If lavish gifts of money could improve the character of a nation, the Greeks should march at the head of civilization. Tigrane Yergate, in the *Revue des Revues*, Paris, describes the astounding liberality of the Greek whom luck has favored in foreign countries. He says:

"The Greek makes his money abroad, among the 'barbarians,' and returns invariably to his own country to enjoy the fruits of his labor. Just as the Greek millionaires spent their fortune in the establishment of their country's independence, they now continue to look after its comfort and well-being. Athens alone has received over $5,000,000 during the last three or four years for public works. The university, the schools, the museums, have received equally large sums. No end of monuments and public buildings are raised by them. Most of the wealthy Greeks have made their money in the countries around the Mediterranean Sea, and especially in Mohammedan countries.

"A typical example of the Greek millionaire is Georgios Averow. Born in the village of Mezzovo, near Janina, he was the hero of many adventures, his earlier life being one beset by difficulties worthy of the pen of a Homer. His luck changed when he landed in Egypt, where he soon became purveyor of provisions to the Khedive. Only those who know the corruption of Ismail's administration can imagine how much Averow must have made out of his contract. Then he speculated successfully in real estate, extended his trade to Bombay and London, and almost ruled supreme in Egypt. The wealth he accumulated is enormous. In spite of the sums he has given to his country, he is still worth $20,000,000. The amount he has expended in Greece can hardly be overrated. He gave liberally to the municipality in which he was born. He built schools, churches, and theaters for the Greek colony in Alexandria. Athens especially has been the recipient of his liberality. Hospitals and schools have been founded there by him. He built and endowed the polytechnical academy, where engineers, mechanics, and architects are trained, where painting, etching, and sculpture are taught, and where the museum of the revolution is located. The military school, too, is his creation, an enormous establishment, including parks, maneuvring grounds, and a church. The main building is a veritable monument of art, built to last. His intention is now to found a similar establishment for the navy. His influence in politics is great. When Trikupis, as Premier, could not place a national loan, Averow himself took it up. But his most popular act was the restoration of the Stadion, and the revival of the Olympic games. When he was told that the Greek runner had won, he said: 'May my country be equally successful in diplomacy and war.' For the Cretans he subscribed $100,000. His colossal fortune is to go to the state upon his demise."

Other Greek millionaires who lavish the wealth they have acquired abroad upon their beloved country are the Rallis, a well-known firm of ship-owners, who rebuilt the palace of the archbishop at Athens, and subscribed $1,000,000 for a national theater; Bernadakis, Platagtrinis, Papadakis, Dumpas, and Mrs. Sturnara, who endowed professorships at the university and founded scholarships; Zappas, who founded the Palace of Industry; Sina, who built the Conservatory—too many, in fact, to mention their names within the confines of this summary.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PERSECUTION OF THE PROTESTANTS IN MADAGASCAR.

QUEEN RANAVALO of Madagascar has been exiled to Reunion. Officially the reason given is that her adherents intrigued against France as long as she was present, and that the English missionaries used her for their purposes. It seems, however, that the reputation of the English missionary as a political agent is used by the Catholics to destroy the work of the Protestants in Madagascar, and that the principle of "give a dog a bad name" is unduly followed out by the Jesuits. This, at least, is the opinion of seemingly unprejudiced French papers. The *Temps*, Paris, fears that the reputation of France as the champion of liberty will suffer if the Jesuits are allowed to do as they please. It says:

"Since Queen Ranavalo has been deposed, Protestantism has ceased to be the religion of state and court, and it will not do for the French Government to discriminate against the Protestants. The practise of denouncing French Protestant missionaries as 'Englishmen' is a reprehensible one, and should be stopped. In combination with this persecution against the Protestants, the banishment of Queen Ranavalo will have a bad effect. Even an ex-minister of state, M. Berthelot, acknowledges this. He believes that the Jesuits alone are responsible. With the help of General Gallieni they hope to make a second Paraguay of Madagascar, and as many of the officers stationed in Madagascar have been educated in the schools of the Jesuits, the army very largely supports these aims."

Superintendent Boschgrevink, of the Norwegian missions, reports as follows:

"The adherents of the Jesuits, banded together in companies of 40 to 50 men, terrorize the Lutheran villages, and compel the Protestants to enter their children's names in the list of Jesuit pupils, under pain of death. Teachers and pupils who remain Protestants are beaten. The Jesuits tell the people that the Government is entirely on the side of the Catholics, tho, for appearance sake, the officials do not say so. The Jesuits even boast that General Gallieni is powerless to stop them in their course, as they will have him recalled if he opposes them, and they point to the recall of General Laroche as a precedent."

The London Mission Society publishes some interesting details, from which we take the following:

"On Christmas Day, as the people of Ambohinanambola were in their church, the Catholic bishop appeared, informing the congregation that he was going to conduct the service according to Catholic rites. The minister replied that they were loyal citizens of France, but that the church had been built by Protestants for Protestant services. But the bishop expelled the congregation, and took formal possession of the edifice, in the name of the government and the Catholic Church. If complaints are made in cases of this kind, the Jesuits always declare that perfect liberty of religious opinion exists under French rule, but that the churches must be given to them if a number of inhabitants demand it. Protestant ministers and laymen are continually threatened with imprisonment and death, as enemies of France."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN agent of the Swedish Government has purchased a tract of 5,000 acres to the south of Bristol, Va., for purposes of colonization. The projected colony is to be composed entirely of Lutherans and will have its own churches, schoolhouses, and mercantile establishments from the beginning. The land will be divided into small farms, and a family will settle on each of these, so that a colony of 1,500 will be provided for. The agent of the colonists and some of the men who are to lead in the enterprise are already on the ground, and the work is being pushed. Fruit-growing is to be a specialty of this colony, and the plan provides for large vineyards.

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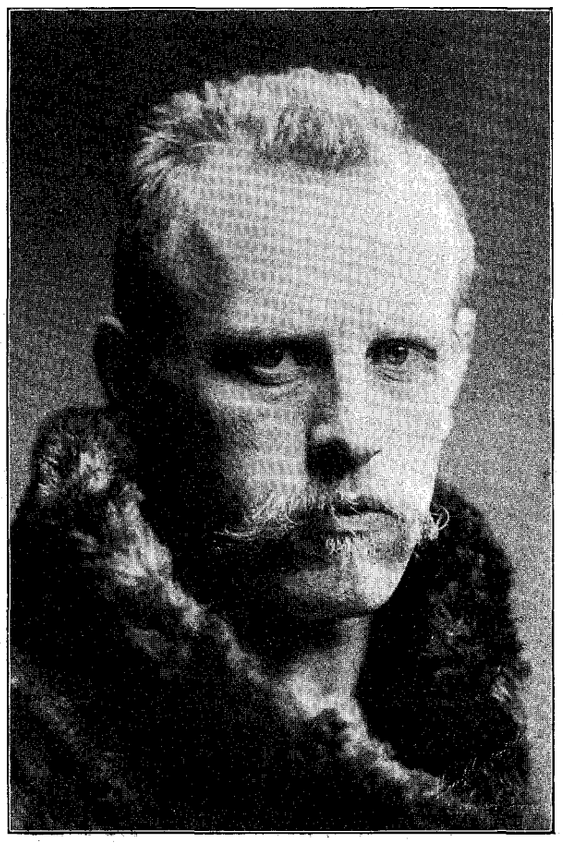
MISCELLANEOUS.

NANSEN'S "FARTHEST NORTH."

IT would be difficult to find a more thoroughly fascinating book than the record of Dr. Nansen's Arctic expedition. From the conception of the great enterprise to its successful end, we watch the idea materialize, like the plot in a story. No piece of fiction could possess greater charm of adventure and romance.



FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

And yet we realize—and this is the best of it—that it is neither more nor less than the simple account of actual experience.

The keynote of Dr. Nansen's plan in this expedition was, as our readers know, to drift with the current through the Polar Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. This idea, much at variance with previous expeditions, was suggested to him by the finding of the supposed relics from the *Jeannette* off the southwest coast of Greenland, whence it was thought they had drifted from Bering Strait.

Nansen's theory was that a ship, built upon such lines as to enable it to withstand the pressure of the ice, could make its way to that side of the Pole where the current flows northward, and drift into regions which could never be reached by working against the natural forces.

One rejoices, as he reads these pages, that the Norwegian Government was willing to support an enterprise which appeared foolhardy to so many people. The sum of 280,000 kroner (about $78,000), or two thirds the cost of the expedition, was voted to it. The other third was raised by private subscription.

The account of preparation and equipment is extremely interesting, both because of the remarkable amount of foresight shown, and the great number of modern appliances indispensable in such an undertaking. In fact the very completeness of the outfit brought home to Dr. Nansen's mind more than once the hardships which his predecessors were forced to undergo because of insufficient preparation. In one place in his diary he writes:

"I am reading the story of Kane's expedition just now. Unfortunate man, his preparations were miserably inadequate; it seems to me to have been a reckless, unjustifiable proceeding to set out with such equipments. Almost all the dogs died of bad food; all the men had scurvy from the same cause, with snow-blindness, frost-bites, and all kinds of miseries. He learned a wholesome awe of the Arctic night, and one can hardly wonder at it. He writes on page 173: 'I feel that we are fighting the battle of life at disadvantage, and that an Arctic day and an Arctic night age a man more rapidly and harshly than a year anywhere else in this weary world.' In another place he writes that it is impossible for civilized men not to suffer in such circumstances. These were sad, but by no means unique experiences. . . . For my own part, I can say that the Arctic night has had no aging, no weakening influence of any kind upon me; I seem, on the contrary, to grow younger. This quiet, regular life suits me remarkably well, and I can not remember a time when I was in better bodily health balance than I am at present. I differ from these other authorities to the extent of feeling inclined to recommend this region as an excellent sanatorium in cases of nervousness and general breakdown. This is in all sincerity.

"I am almost ashamed of the life we lead, with none of those darkly painted sufferings of the long winter night which are indispensable to a properly exciting Arctic expedition. We shall have nothing to write about when we get home."

They were frozen into the ice September 25, 1893. He writes of this event:

"It really looked as if we were now frozen in for good, and I did not expect to get the *Fram* out of the ice till we were on the other side of the Pole, nearing the Atlantic Ocean. Autumn was already well advanced; the sun stood lower in the heavens day by day, and the temperature sank steadily. The long night of winter was approaching—that dreaded night. There was nothing to be done except prepare ourselves for it, and by degrees we converted our ship, as well as we could, into comfortable winter quarters; while at the same time we took every precaution to assure her against the destructive influences of the cold drift-ice, and the other forces of nature to which it was prophesied that we must succumb. . . . My notes from day to day will give the best idea of our life in its monotony. They are not great events that are here recorded, but in their very bareness they give a true picture. Such, and no other, was our life. I shall give some quotations direct from my diary.

"'Tuesday, September 26: Beautiful weather. The sun stands much lower now; it was 9° above the horizon at midday. Winter is rapidly approaching; there are 14½° of frost this evening, but we do not feel it cold. To-day's observations unfortunately show no particular drift northward; according to them we are still in 78° 50′ north latitude. I wandered about over the floe toward evening. Nothing more wonderfully beautiful can exist than the Arctic night. It is dreamland, painted in the imagination's most delicate tints; it is color etherealized. One shade melts into the other, so that you can not tell where one ends and the other begins, and yet they are all there. No forms—it is all faint, dreamy color music, a far-away, long-drawn-out melody on muted strings. Is not all life's beauty high, and delicate, and pure like this night? Give it brighter colors, and it is no longer so beautiful. . . .

"'Friday, September 29: Dr. Blessing's birthday, in honor of which we, of course, had a fête, our first great one on board. There was a double occasion for it. Our midday observation showed us to be in latitude 79° 5′ north; so we had passed one more degree. We had no fewer than five courses at dinner, and a more than usually elaborate concert during the meal. Here follows a copy of the printed ménu:

'FRAM'

Ménu. September 29, 1893.

Soupe à la Julienne avec des macaroni-dumplings.
Potage de poison (*sic*) avec des pommes de terre.
Pudding de Nordahl.
Glacé du Greenland.
De la table bière de la Ringnæs.
Marmalade intacte.'"

The first ice-pressure experienced is thus described in his diary:

"'Friday, October 13: Now we are in the very midst of what

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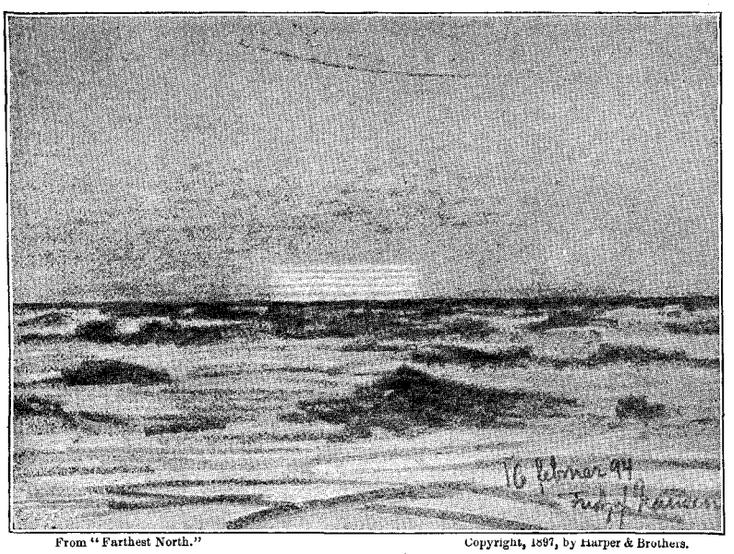
the prophets would have had us dread so much. The ice is pressing and packing round us with a noise like thunder. It is piling itself up into long walls, and heaps high enough to reach a good way up the *Fram's* rigging; in fact, it is trying its utmost to grind the *Fram* into powder. But here we sit quite tranquil, not even going up to look at all the hurly-burly, but just chatting and laughing as usual. . . . Piled up all round us were high, steep ice-walls. Strangely enough, we had lain on the very verge of the worst confusion, and had escaped with the loss of an ice-anchor, a piece of steel cable, a few planks and other bits of wood, and half of a Samoyede sledge, all of which might have been saved if we had looked after them in time. But the men have grown so indifferent to the pressure now that they do not even go up to look, let it thunder ever so hard. They feel that the ship can stand it, and so long as that is the case there is nothing to hurt except the ice itself."



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FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE SUN.

"The mirage was at first like a flattened-out glowing red streak of fire on the horizon; later there were two streaks, the one above the other, with a dark space between; and from the main-top I could see four, or even five, such horizontal lines directly over one another, and all of equal length."

They were now drifting with the northerly current, but so slowly! Adverse winds overcame the force of the current and the reckonings often showed not only lack of progress, but even a backward movement. Doubts crept in; also a very human feeling of home-sickness, which is none the less absorbing to read about because it was hard to bear. A mood like the following, however, can scarcely be called despondent:

"We have been having northerly winds for more than a fortnight. I can not conceal from myself any longer that I am beginning to despond. Quietly and slowly, but mercilessly, one hope after another is being crushed and . . . have I not a right to be a little despondent? I long unutterably after home, perhaps I am drifting away farther from it, perhaps nearer; but anyhow it is not cheering to see the realization of one's plans again and again delayed, if not annihilated altogether, in this tedious and monotonously killing way. Nature goes her age-old round impassively; summer changes into winter; spring vanishes away; autumn comes, and finds us still a mere chaotic whirl of daring projects and shattered hopes. As the wheel revolves, now the one and now the other comes to the top—but memory between whiles lightly touches her ringing silver chords—now loud like a roaring waterfall, now low and soft like far-off sweet music. I stand and look out over this desolate expanse of ice with its plains and heights and valleys, formed by the pressure arising from the shifting tidal currents of winter. The sun is now shining over them with his cheering beams. In the middle lies the *Fram*, hemmed in immovably. When, my proud ship, will you float free in the open water again?

'Ich schau dich an, und Wehmuth,
Schleicht mir in 's Herz hinein.

Over these masses of ice, drifting by paths unknown, a human pondered and brooded so long that he put a whole people in motion to enable him to force his way in among them—a people who had plenty of other claims upon their energies. For what purpose all this to-do? If only the calculations were correct, these ice-floes would be glorious—nay, irresistible auxiliaries. But if there had been an error in the calculations—well, in that case they are not pleasant to deal with. And how often does a calculation come out correct? But were I now free? Why, I should do it all over again, from the same starting-point. One must persevere till one learns to calculate correctly.

"I laugh at the scurvy; no sanatorium better than ours.

"I laugh at the ice; we are living as it were in an impregnable castle.

"I laugh at the cold; it is nothing.

"But I do not laugh at the winds, they are everything; they bend to no man's will. . . . In one point only have my calculations proved incorrect, but unfortunately in one of the most important. I presupposed a shallow Polar sea, the greatest depth known in these regions up till now being 80 fathoms, found by the *Jeannette*. I reasoned that all currents would have a strong influence in the shallow Polar sea, and that on the Asiatic side the current of the Siberian rivers would be strong enough to drive the ice a good way north. But here I already find a depth which we can not measure with all our line, a depth of certainly 1,000 fathoms, and possibly double that. This at once upsets all faith in the operation of a current; we find either none, or an extremely slight one; my only trust now is in the winds. Columbus discovered America by means of a mistaken calculation, and even that not his own; heaven only knows where my mistake will lead us. Only I repeat once more—the Siberian driftwood on the coast of Greenland can not lie, and the way it went we must go."

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INCREDIBLY SLOW PROGRESS.

In the mean time, with the regular routine of physical work, the time was largely taken up: the care of the ship and the rigging; kennels to be made for the dogs on the ice; the shifting of coal and provisions; the manufacture of snow-shoes and sledges; the repairing of clothing, and a vast amount of mechanical tinkering, of every sort that can be dreamed of. Besides, there were the scientific experiments and investigations: testing the saltness of the water at varying depths; making soundings and dredgings; observing the formation of the ice, its growth and thickness; ex-

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amining such seeds and signs of plant life as are found in the dust of the ice; and the regular observations of the thermometer, barometer, etc.

An occasional adventure with a bear, and the celebration of birthdays and national holidays prevented life from becoming monotonous, except when progress seemed too slow. In all, their drift during the first year was 305 miles; the advance north 4°—from 77° 43′ to 81° 53′.

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KAIFAS, NANSEN'S LAST DOG.

During the second autumn Dr. Nansen began to think seriously of pushing off to the north with dogs and sledges, in the hope of making the North Pole, or at least of exploring the region round about it. The latter point he emphasizes as the more important.

The plan, as it was finally decided upon, was to leave the ship in the charge of Captain Sverdrup to reach its destination, and with one man as companion proceed as far north as possible. The *Fram* had already reached a higher latitude than any other vessel. She had also withstood a terrific ice-pressure, far exceeding that of the previous year. There was little to fear on her account.

In March of 1895 Nansen and Johansen, his chosen companion, set out. Twenty-eight dogs and three sledges furnished transportation for what they thought they would require for a fifty-day journey. A complete list of the articles is given. As a matter of fact the expedition extended over fifteen months' time. It ended, as all the world knows, quite as romantically as it was begun, when they ran upon the English station known as Cape Flora on the shore of Franz Josef Land, whence they took ship for home:

"It was with a strange mixture of feeling that I made my way in toward land among the numerous hummocks and inequalities. Suddenly I thought I heard a shout from a human voice, a strange voice, the first for three years. How my heart beat and the blood rushed to my brain as I ran on to a hummock and hallooed with all the strength of my lungs. Behind that one human voice in the midst of the icy desert—this one message from life—stood home and she who was waiting there; and I saw nothing else as I made my way between bergs and ice-ridges. Soon I heard another shout, and saw, too, from an ice-ridge, a dark form moving among the hummocks further in. It was a dog; but farther off came another figure, and that was a man. Who was it? Was it Jackson, or one of his companions, or was it perhaps a fellow countryman? We approached one another quickly. I waved my hat; he did the same. I heard him speak to the dog, and I listened. It was English, and as I drew near thought I recognized Mr. Jackson, whom I remember once to have seen.

"I raised my hat; we extended a hand to one another, with a hearty 'How do you do?' Above us a roof of mist shutting out the world around, beneath our feet the rugged, packed drift-ice, and in the background a glimpse of the land, all ice, glacier, and mist. On one side the civilized European in an English check suit and high rubber water-boots, well shaved, well groomed, bringing with him a perfume of scented soap, perceptible to the wild man's sharpened senses; on the other side the wild man clad in dirty rags, black with oil and soot, with long uncombed hair and shaggy beard, black with smoke, with a face in which the natural fair complexion could not possibly be discerned through the thick layer of fat and soot which a winter's endeavors with warm water, moss, rags, and at last a knife, had sought in vain to remove. No one suspected who he was or whence he came.

"'Jackson, I'm immensely glad to see you.'

"'Thank you; I also.'

"'Have you a ship here?'

"'No; my ship is not here.'

"'How many are there of you?'

"'I have one companion at the ice-edge.'

"As we talked we had begun to go toward land. I took it for granted that he had recognized me, or at any rate understood who it was that was hidden behind this savage exterior, not thinking that a total stranger would be received so heartily. Suddenly he stopped, looked me full in the face, and said, quickly:

"'Aren't you Nansen?'

"'Yes, I am.'

"'By Jove! I am glad to see you!'

"And he seized my hand and shook it again, while his whole face became one smile of welcome and delight at the unexpected meeting beamed from his dark eyes."

The almost superhuman hardihood of these men during their journey over packed ice and open Polar waters makes one of the most remarkable records of travel that a century has produced. Captain Sverdrup's account of the *Fram's* return to Norway is no less interesting. "It is the greatest book," says the Aberdeen *Journal*, "that has ever been written, describes the most daring feat which any man has ever undertaken, and records the most splendid exhibition of human courage, endurance, and resourcefulness that has ever been witnessed." It is profusely illustrated from photographs, pastels, and water-colors.

RUSSIAN papers remark on the prosperous condition of the finances of Finnland. That country has not lost by becoming a part of Russia, and the emperors of Russia seem successful enough as constitutional monarchs in this case. Since 1883 the Finnish Parliament is elected every three years.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Right of Veto in Papal Elections.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

I hope you will pardon my writing about a matter which is not simply of private interest to me, tho it is such in more ways than one, but which is also of importance in regard to the abstract truth.

THE LITERARY DIGEST [March 6] recently reproduced an utterance which I had printed concerning the right of *veto* in Papal elections. Quoting from a Catholic paper, THE DIGEST did not know the source in which the utterance was first made public by me, nor is this a matter for criticism, since those who write about Catholic matters must suffer themselves to be quoted anonymously, especially in the United States. I assume that THE DIGEST took the extract from some Catholic paper of the United States. What I should like to be allowed to say briefly in deprecation of and in contradiction to almost all the comments which have been made upon the utterance by newspapers in Great Britain, Ireland, and America is this: that they have all exaggerated its certain importance and attributed to it—the opinion of one given cardinal whom I did not even describe as holding an official position, still less an official semi-political position—all the meaning which would rightly attach to an utterance from the Papal Secretariate of State.

I should be very much obliged if THE LITERARY DIGEST would print this declaration.

I remain, sir, thanking you by anticipation and with sincere esteem, yours very faithfully, W. J. D. CROKE.

ROME, April 11.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade reports have a depressing tone. The stock market is excessively dull. Bank clearings of $855,000,000 for the week fall off 8 per cent. from the previous week, 18 per cent. from 1896; 22 per cent. from 1895; 10 per cent. from 1894; 21 per cent. from 1893. Business failures, according to *Bradstreet's*, are 244 to 216 last week; 254, 1896; 206, 1895; 179, 1894; 248, 1893. *Dun's Review* gives 237 to 238 last year. A fall of 5 cents in wheat and the movement of gold for export are notable features of the situation.

Generally Falling Prices.—"The more conspicuous features of trade are less satisfactory, including moderate reactions in prices of staples, a falling-off in the volume of transactions in various lines, continued slow collections, and less favorable conditions in the iron, steel, cotton, and some other industries.

"There is less demand for staple varieties of iron and steel, makers reporting trouble in securing specifications for contracts on hand. Southern pig iron has secured lower rail rates to points west of Pittsburg and Buffalo, all of which saving has been given the purchaser. The outlook is for the shutting down of some furnaces in the Pittsburg district. Sales of wool have declined sharply, but receipts of foreign have brought up the week's movement to a fair total. Nearly a year's supply has been imported during the first four months of this year. The movement of cotton goods is slow, and prices are low, buyers purchasing in large lots only where inducements are offered. Woolen manufacturers are fairly supplied with orders, and are inclined to ask an advance on new business. The three months' restriction of output in cotton goods has ended, and mills will now run on full time. The movement of building materials has been disappointing, and the demand for raw material by manufacturers of tobacco is less than expected. General conditions in the Mississippi valley have improved, except at the South, where high waters are likely to threaten for two or three weeks.

"The price movement furnishes little basis for special encouragement, the only advances on generally recognized conditions being those for pork and cotton. Higher prices for woolens is an effort to anticipate the tariff. There is less to add with respect to advances for coffee, pork, and rosin. The reaction in wheat of nearly five cents a bushel is due to the outlook for an early termination of the war in Europe. This carried down corn and oats with it. Lard is also lower, as is petroleum. Practically unchanged prices are noted for print cloths, sugar, flour, coal, and lumber."—*Bradstreet's, May 1.*

Gold Exports.—"The exports of gold [$6,500,000] would not have much influence if there were not an extraordinary increase in merchandise imports and some decrease in exports from New York, large for the last week and 5 per cent. for April. Imports have increased about 60 per cent. over last year for the week, and for four weeks have been 30 per cent. greater; in dry-goods alone $4,860,000, while the imports of wool have been $3,749,439 here, and in sugar and tobacco imports are also large. At Boston imports of wool have been extraordinary, and at Philadelphia they have amounted for the month to $1,278,000. The thought that this abnormal increase may continue as long as action on the revenue bill is deferred tends to affect exchange, but the main influence at present is the exceptional demand for reconstruction of the Austrian monetary system and for Japan."—*Dun's Review, May 1.*

Canadian Trade.—"There is no particular improvement in trade at Montreal, notwithstanding the promulgation of the new tariff. Canadian manufacturers of cigars, woolens, barb wire, and wire nails are reported dissatisfied with the new rates of duty. No vessels have arrived at Montreal since the opening of navigation. Trade in dry-goods is fairly active at Toronto, but that in hardware and groceries is quiet. The movement of staple goods at Halifax is not large. There is a fair trade at St. John, N. B., particularly in lumber. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to $20,150,000 this week, an increase of about 16 per cent. over last week and a like gain compared with the corresponding week last year. There are 31 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week, against 22 last week, 26 in the week a year ago, 36 two years ago, and as compared with 33 in the corresponding week of 1894. [*Dun's Review*, 40 to 31 last year.]—*Bradstreet's, May 1.*

For Seasickness

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. FOURNESS-BRICE, of Steamship *Teutonic*, says: "I have prescribed it in my practice among the passengers, travelling to and from Europe, in this steamer, and the result has satisfied me that if taken in time. it will, in a great many cases, prevent seasickness."

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of every sort, we direct attention to the following, which we offer at these much reduced prices in order to close them out:

988 DOZEN NAPKINS.

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Reg. price	"	2.00 to 5.00	" "	Reg. price	"	7.50 to 12.00	" "
3-4 sizes	"	**2.50 to 6.00**	" "				
Reg. price	"	3.00 to 7 50	" "				

727 TABLE CLOTHS.

2x3 yards from			**$2.50 to $6.50 each**	**2½x3 yards from**			**$3.50 to $7.75 each**
Reg. price	"	3.00 to 8.00	"	Reg. price	"	5.00 to 10.50	"
2x3½	"	**5.00 to 7.50**	"	**2½x3½**	"	**4.00 to 9.00**	"
Reg. price	"	6.50 to 9.50	"	Reg. price	"	6.00 to 12.50	"
2x4	"	**5.75 to 8.50**	"	**2½x4**	"	**6.75 to 10.50**	"
Reg. price	"	7.50 to 11.00	"	Reg. price	"	9.00 to 14.00	"

These are genuinely cheap goods of reliable wearing qualities, and should be interesting to those who are furnishing summer homes.

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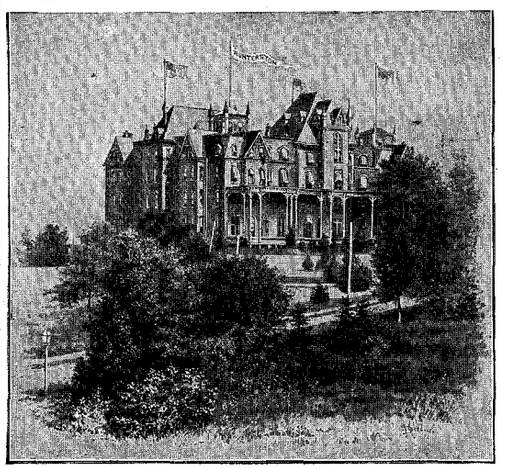

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Current Events.

Monday, April 26.

Turkish troops approach Volo; changes of command over Greek forces are reported; British authority states that the powers continue to force neutrality in Crete. . . . A peaceful alliance between Brazil and Chili is reported. . . . The grandson of President Krüger of the Transvaal is acquitted of slandering Queen Victoria. . . . Insurgents still resist Spain in the Philippines.

Both Houses of Congress meet and adjourn. . . . Presidential nominations: William R. Day, of Ohio, first assistant Secretary of State; Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, Minister to Belgium. . . . Western railroads effect a new passenger traffic agreement. . . . Theodore A. Havemeyer, vice-president of the sugar trust, dies in New York. . . . Judge N. C. McFarland, ex-United States Land Commissioner, dies in Topeka, Kans. . . . The Des Moines River floods Ottumwa and other Iowa towns.

Tuesday, April 27.

M. Ralli, the opposition leader in Athens, is dictating the policy of the Government; it is reported that the Cabinet has resigned; a mob threatens the palace; the powers are talking of intervention between Greece and Turkey. . . . Emperor Francis Joseph is received by the Czar in St. Petersburg. . . . Germany, Belgium, and other nations claim as treaty rights the same privileges under the new Canadian tariff as Great Britain.

The tomb of General U. S. Grant, in Riverside Park, New York, is dedicated; President McKinley and General Horace Porter make addresses; both military and naval parades occur. . . . Democratic members of the Senate finance committee demand time for consideration of the tariff bill; ex-Minister L. A. Thurston submits arguments against abrogating the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. . . . Levees break near Keokuk, Iowa, and Gregory, Mo.

Wednesday, April 28.

The powers are exchanging pourparlers on the subject of intervention between Turkey and Greece; the excitement in Athens subsides after an appeal from the opposition deputies; the Greek reverse in Epirus is said to be due to inadequate transport arrangement. . . . The Queen starts on her return from the south of France to England. . . . The petition containing the charges of heresy against the Rev. Dr. John Watson is dismissed. . . . Wages of native miners in the Rand are cut thirty per cent. . . . The international art exhibition opens in Vienna.

William J. Deboe, Republican, is elected United States Senator from Kentucky. . . . Sensational charges against the Dawes Commission are made in the Indian Territory court. . . . Southern railroads form a new passenger traffic association. . . . The town of Guthrie, Oklahoma, is overwhelmed by a flood with considerable loss of life. . . . The Knights of Labor formally antagonize the American Federation of Labor on account of action of the National Brewery Workers' Union.

Thursday, April 29.

The King of Greece calls for the resignation of Premier Delyannis; a new Greek Ministry is formed, with Demetrius Ralli, leader of the Opposition, as Prime Minister; fighting between the Greek and Turkish armies is reported in Thessaly; the powers are believed to have intervened at the request of Greece in the conflict. . . . The British budget is made public in the House of Commons; debate ensues on war preparations in South Africa. . . . The Queen Regent of Spain signs a decree for the application of reforms in Cuba on General Weyler's report that the western part of the island is completely pacified.

Both Houses of Congress hold formal sessions. . . . The Postmaster-General appoints delegates to the International Postal Congress, Washington; General G. S. Batcheller, New York; Edward Rosewater, Nebraska; General James N. Tyner, District of Columbia; Captain M. M. Brooks, Virginia; General A. D. Hagen, Pennsylvania.

Friday, April 30.

Sharp fighting occurs at Velestino, in Thessaly, between the Greek and Turkish armies, both sides claiming success; in Epirus the Greeks are forced to retreat; it is said that the powers could not intervene because Greece and Turkey were resolved to continue the war. . . . The Princess of Wales starts a fund to give a dinner to the very poor of London in Jubilee week. . . . Joseph Chamberlain testifies under oath that the British Government knew nothing beforehand of the Jameson raid.

Four million dollars in gold is withdrawn from the New York sub-treasury for export. . . . The National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution opens in Cleveland, Ohio.

Saturday, May 1.

Informal proposals for an armistice are made to the powers by Greece; Greek reverses continue at Epirus; at the meeting of the Greek Boule speeches are made by Premier Ralli and ex-Premier Delyannis. . . . The Bering Sea seal fisheries dispute is presented by interviews in London, giving both the Canadian and American views. . . . Twenty-six anarchists are sentenced to death in Barcelona for committing a bomb outrage last June.

The Tennessee Centennial Exposition opens in Nashville, President McKinley setting machinery in motion from the White House. . . . Receivers are appointed for three New Bedford, Mass. mills. . . . The public debt statement April 30, shows $998,244,132, a decrease of $5,718,068 for the month.

Sunday, May 2.

Sixty thousand Greek troops and sixty guns are concentrated at Pharsalos; Volo is not yet in Turkish hands; Greeks are said to have reinvaded Epirus; rumors of intervention by the powers continue. . . . It is reported that the supreme court at Ottawa, Can., has decided "that a man or woman who leaves Canada to go to the United States for divorce, without intending to live there, afterward marrying and returning to Canada, can be prosecuted for bigamy."

Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) Church, New York, celebrates the two-hundredth anniversary of its foundation.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
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DR. J. G. CONNER, IONIA, MICH., writes:

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Pamphlet on the cure of Rheumatism by Tartarlithine sent free by

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$500 00 IN GOLD FREE.

Are you a smart speller? We give $500 away in prizes to those able to make the largest list of words from the word SUBSCRIBERS. You can make at least twenty, we believe, and if you can, you will get a present anyway, and if your list is the largest you will get $100.00 in cash. Here are the rules to follow: Use only words in the English language. Do not use any letters in a word more times than it appears in SUBSCRIBERS. Words spelled alike can be used only once. Use any dictionary, and we allow to be counted proper nouns, pronouns, prefixes, suffixes, any legitimate word. This is the way: Subscribers, subscribe, is, sir, sire, rise, rub, burr, cub, cur, crib, etc. Use these words. The publisher of THE AMERICAN WOMAN will give away, on June 15, the sum of $500, divided into sixty prizes, for the largest lists of words as above: $100 to the person making the largest list; $50 for the second largest; $25 each for the next three largest lists; $20 each for the three next largest; $15 to each of the next three; $10 to each of the next nine; and $2 to each of the next forty largest lists. We want you to know our paper, and it is for this reason we offer these premiums. We make no extra charge for the privilege of entering this word-building contest, but it is necessary to send us 25 cents, silver or stamps, for which we will send you our handsome illustrated 28-page magazine for six months, and the very day we receive your remittance we will mail you free the following ten popular novels, by well-known authors: "Princess Bab," by Frances Hodgson Burnett; "Hugh Bickster's Wife," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox; "Amy's Lover," by Florence Marryat; "Why They Parted," by May Agnes Fleming; "Guy Newton's Revenge," by Mary Cecil Hay; "Our Mutual Enemy," by Jane G. Austin; "Clarissa's Choice," by "The Duchess;" "Laura Belton's Secret," by Helen Forrest Graves; "Gold and Glitter," by James Franklin Fitts; "Uncle Lot," by Harriet Beecher Stowe. This offer is the greatest you have ever had made to you. Send your list at once. If you win one of the prizes your name will be published in our July issue. Address THE AMERICAN WOMAN, 119 and 121 Nassau street, Dept. 620, New York City, N. Y.

PERSONALS.

"OOM JACK," CONSUL-GENERAL TO PARIS.—John K. Gowdy, of Indiana, appointed as consul-general at Paris, is the subject of numerous newspaper "jokes" which are said to have the artistic merit of being imaginative. In the Chicago *Times-Herald* he is described as a man of force and achievement, admirably equipped for business duties, "one of the plain, common people of whom Lincoln was a shining type." They call him "Oom Jack" in his home State because he succeeded in fighting down a political cabal in his own party which sought to defeat him for state chairman when "Oom Paul" Krüger was having the same kind of success in the Transvaal. Of true stories *The Times-Herald* tells the following:

"His character was cast outside the mold of commonplace, and he is unique. Hence he is the source of many good stories. He was living with his mother near Jasper when the war broke out. He was 17 years old, but large for his age. His mother sent him one day to a grocery two miles distant for soap, molasses, and a broom. He found an excited group about the store discussing war news, and there was a recruiting officer in town seeking volunteers. Young Gowdy promptly enlisted without consulting his mother, knowing she would object. Three years later he came marching home again in a blue suit, with an honorable discharge in his pocket and the title of captain stuck to his name, enough to make any patriotic mother forgive anything or everything, and be proud all the rest of her days. He brought more. He stopped at the grocery and bought the supplies his mother sent for three years before. His first words on reaching home were: "Here, mother, are the soap, molasses, and broom you told me to get."

CONGRESSMAN BAILEY TABOOES A DRESS-SUIT.—Representative Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, 33 years old, is the new leader of the Democratic minority in Congress. Newspaper reporters appear to have thrust notoriety upon him because of his declination to attend a dinner given by the President at which evening dress would be the rule. He insists that interviews purporting to come from him were an outrage on common decency and truth. His attitude is indicated by a communication to the New York *Journal* in which he says:

"Considered purely and entirely as a matter of taste, each man is entitled to dress as he pleases, and so long as he keeps himself clean and decent no other man can have any just cause to complain. It may be true that when a man goes into society he ought to conform even in the matter of dress to the regulations which society has prescribed; but a man who does not go into society and who despises its forms ought to be exempt from its criticism. I am more liberal than my critics in respect to these matters. I do not criticize them because they accept invitations to dinner and wear dress-suits; and yet they do criticize me because I decline invitations to dinner and do not wear a dress-suit.

"The question whether I will wear a dress-suit or not is a question of time, as well as a question of taste, with me. I know very well that those who choose to participate in the social life of Washington will find it extremely pleasant, but I know also that it consumes a vast deal of valuable time. Many gentlemen consider the pleasure worth the time which it costs, but I do not. If I prefer to spend my time in less pleasant tho more profitable pursuits I have the right to do so, and the half-humorous raillery in which the newspapers have indulged will not be apt to change my opinion or my conduct.

"I can not understand why great newspapers should devote columns to such a trifling matter, but if their editors and their correspondents find any pleasure in writing about it, or if they think that their patrons will find any amusement in reading about it, I shall not complain. The phase of the comments which I most seriously resent is the assertion that I am attempting to increase my popularity at home. I resent that, not so much because it imputes a discreditable motive to me as because it assumes that my constituents can be influenced by such a small consideration. The truth is that not one man out of every hundred in my district cares anything about my clothes so long as they are clean and not fantastic. My constituents are just as far from being ruffians as they are from being dudes. They have long since passed that stage of civilization where six-shooters and spurs are considered personal ornaments, but I am glad to say they have not reached that other stage of civilization where the men use perfume and wear corsets, and the women smoke cigarettes and wear bloomers. They are wholesome, sensible Americans who care infinitely more about what their Representative thinks than they do about what he wears."

New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.—Free to Our Readers.

Our readers will be glad to know that the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, has proved an assured cure for all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disordered action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. It is a wonderful discovery, with a record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly upon the blood and kidneys, and is a true specific, just as quinine is in malaria. Rev. W. B. Moore, D.D., of Washington, testifies in the New York *Christian Witness* that Alkavis completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder disease of many years' standing. Many ladies also testify to its curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. So far the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of this new remedy, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the Company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative powers.

Suit has been instituted in the U. S. Court at Utica, N.Y., by the Postum Cereal Co., Lim., of Battle Creek, Mich., against the Genesee Pure Food Co., of Leroy, N. Y., asking for an injunction and damages for infringement on the U. S. trade mark of Postum Cereal Food Coffee. Additional suits will be brought against Wholesale and Retail grocers selling "Cereal Coffee" in imitation of the original article. The claim is made that large quantities of inferior material are on the market and a vigorous campaign is promised.

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CHATHAM, VA., April 22, 1897.

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Very truly yours,
S. M. COLES.

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DOLLAR BAY, MICH., April 26, 1897.

SIR:—Replying to your inquiry *re* Electropoise—circumstance prevented me giving the instrument a fair trial, but what trial I was able to make demonstrated its efficacy as a quieter of the nerves and an excellent sleep-giver.

Yours truly,
F. J. BATE.

WANTS ANOTHER.

RIEGELSVILLE, PA., April 23, 1897.

DEAR SIR:—I had been suffering with asthma for over a year when, last fall, my cousin came to live with her sister. She said she would like me to try her Electropoise, so I commenced using it Thanksgiving week, and in two nights I could lie down and sleep and am very much stronger. I am almost well of the rheumatic pains that affected my lungs and heart.

Now I wish to purchase an instrument for my sister. How should I send the money to you?

Very truly,
EMMA FRANKENFIELD.

The testimonials published above are all from subscribers of THE LITERARY DIGEST. They were influenced to purchase the Electropoise through advertisements appearing in that medium. We call attention to the date of the letters and also to the fact that the price of the Electropoise was $25.00 at the time these instruments were ordered.

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CHESS.

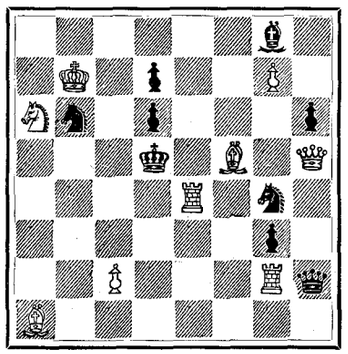
All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 200.

Another one of Blake's masterpieces. First Prize, "Brighton Society" Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.

K on Q 4; Q on K R 7; B on K Kt sq; Kts on K Kt 5, Q Kt 3; Ps on K Kt 6, K R 3, Q 2 and 3.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on Q Kt 7; Q on K R 5; Bs on K B 5, Q R sq; Kt on Q R 6; Rs on K 4, K Kt 2; Ps on K Kt 7, Q B 2.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 197.

1. R—Q B 2 / B—B 4	2. B x B, mate
1. ..... / B—R 2	2. Q x B, mate
1. ..... / B—Q 5	2. Q—B sq, mate
1. ..... / B anywhere else.	2. B—B 5, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Kt 7	2. Q x Kt, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 6	2. Q x Kt, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 7	2. B—Q 2, mate
1. ..... / Kt—K 7	2. R x Kt, mate
1. ..... / R—K 5	2. Kt—B 5, mate
1. ..... / R anywhere else	2. Q—K 5, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; W. H. Cobb, Newton Center, Mass.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; C. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; Charles Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; G. A. Humpert, St. Louis: M. A. S., Easton, Pa.; F. B Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; the Rev. H. W. Knox, Belmont, N. Y.

This problem proved to be a puzzler to the majority of our solvers. We have received no less than seven incorrect key-moves: (1) Q—Kt 7; (2) Q—B 6; (3) Q x Kt; (4) B—Q 3; 5 B—Q 5; (6) R—R 2; (7) B—R 5. The answers are: (1) Q—Kt 7, R—B 3; (2) Q—B 6, R x Q; (3) Q x Kt, R ch; (4) B—Q 3, Kt—K 7; (5) B—Q 5, Kt—Kt 7. Notice that White can not mate with Kt—B 5, for Black has K—B 7, (6) R—R 2, B—R 2; (7) B—R 5, B—B 4.

We received the correct solution of No. 188 from R. B. Lockwood, Beirut, Syria.

E. A. More, Jr., Denver, got 194 and the Rev. J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo., was successful with 194 and 195. H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt., found the way of doing 195.

The Problem Tourney.

Several of our solvers have sent solution to us. You should send your solution to Mr. Walter Pulitzer, Box 36, Orange Valley, N. J. While we will forward any communications relating to his problems that come to us, yet it will save confusion and mistakes if all who desire to try for the prize will write to him.

The Correspondence Tourney.

Next week we will publish the names of those who have indicated their purpose to enter this Tourney. It would take a long time for every contestant to play with every other player, so we have decided to drop those who lose, and so continue the Tourney until one player stands undefeated. The Chess-Editor offers as a prize to the winner of the Tourney "The Book of the Hastings Congress." This has all the games played at Hastings, fully annotated by experts, and is a valuable addition to the library of any one interested in Chess.

Oxford vs. Cambridge.

The twenty-fifth annual match between Oxford and Cambridge resulted in a victory for Oxford by the score of 4 to 3. Below we give the scores of all the matches:

Winner.	Points.
1873—Oxford	10 to 3
1874—Cambridge	15 to 5
1875—Cambridge	11 to 6
1876—Oxford	12 to 5
1877—Oxford	9 to 3
1878—Cambridge	6½ to 5½
1879—Cambridge	10 to 2
1880—Cambridge	6½ to 5½
1881—Cambridge	12 to 1
1882—Cambridge	7½ to 5½
1883—Drawn match	5½ each.
1884—Cambridge	5½ to 4½
1885—Cambridge	6½ to 5½
1886—Oxford	6½ to 3½
1887—Cambridge	7 to 5
1888—Oxford	7½ to 2½
1889—Oxford	7 to 3
1890—Cambridge	4½ to 3½
1891—Cambridge	5 to 4
1892—Cambridge	4½ to 1½
1893—Cambridge	6 to 1
1894—Cambridge	4 to 3
1895—Oxford	4 to 3
1896—Oxford	4 to 3
1897—Oxford	4 to 3

Oxford has won 9 matches, Cambridge 15, and one was drawn.

Professor Huxley's Views of Chess.

Many of our readers will be interested in the following extract from Professor Huxley's article on "A Liberal Education" in the first volume of "Lay Essays":

"Suppose it were certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would, one day or other, depend upon his winning or losing a game at Chess. Don't you think we should all consider it to be a primary duty to learn at least the names and the moves of the pieces; to have a notion of a gambit, and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of check? Do you not think that we should look with a disapprobation amounting to scorn, upon the father who allowed his son, or the state which allowed its members, to grow up without knowing a Pawn from a Knight? Yet it is a very plain and elementary truth, that the life, the fortune, and the happiness of every one of us, and, more or less, of those who are connected with us, do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than Chess. It is a game that has been played for untold ages, every man and woman of us being one of the two players in a game of his or her own. The Chess-board is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the laws of nature. The player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just, and patient. But also we know, to our cost, that he never overlooks a mistake, or makes the slightest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well, the highest stakes are paid with that sort of overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And one who plays ill is checkmated—without haste, but without remorse. My metaphor will remind some of you of the famous picture in which Retzsch has depicted Satan playing at Chess with man for his soul. Substitute for the mocking fiend in that picture a calm, strong angel who is playing for love, as we say, and would rather lose than win—and I should accept it as an image of human life."

The United States Championship Match.

THIRTEENTH GAME.

Notes by Reichelm in The Times, Philadelphia.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2
5 P—K 3	Q Kt—Q 2
6 K—B sq	Castles
7 Kt—B 3	P—B 3

To the student of this opening Black's defensive moves are of value as they show Mr. Showalter's best experience up to date. The P—B 3 is especially considered a tactical improvement over previous methods.

8 B—Q 3	P x P
9 B x P	P—Q Kt 4
10 B—Q 3	P—Q R 3
11 Castles	P—B 4

To this White could have replied with P x P with an even game.

12 Kt—K 4	P—B 5
13 Kt x Kt ch	Kt x Kt
14 B—Kt sq	B—Kt 2
15 Kt—K 5	Kt—K 5
16 B x B	Q x B
17 P—B 3	Kt—Q 3
18 Q—B 2	P—Kt 3
19 Q—Q 2	P—B 3
20 Kt—K 4	Kt—B 2
21 P—K 4	Q R—Q sq
22 Q—K 3	P—K R 4

Mr. Pillsbury's answer to this should have been Kt—R 6 ch with still an even game.

23 Kt—B 2	K—Kt 2
24 Kt—R 3	Q—Q 3
25 Q R—Q sq	Q—Kt 3
26 K R—K sq	R—Q 2
27 P—K 5	P x P
28 Kt—Kt 5	Kt x Kt

White's only chance was to create a diversion on the King's wing, but this simplification kills it. If Q x P ch now R in, and White is speedily in the vocative.

29 Q x Kt	R—B 3
30 Q x K P	R—Q 4
31 Q—K 4	P—K 4

Menacing R x Q P.

32 K—R sq	P x P
33 Q—K 8	R—Q sq

Destroying White's last hope of attack.

34 Q—K 7 ch	R—B 2
35 Q—K 5 ch	Q—B 3
36 P—Q R 4	P—Q 6

This chain of Pawns is now invulnerable, especially as the Bishops are of the same color.

37 P x P	P x P
38 K—Kt sq	Q x Q
39 R x Q	R—Q 4
40 R—K 3	K R—Q 2
41 K—B 2	K—B 3
42 Q R—K sq	Q R—Q 3
43 P—R 4	P—Kt 5
44 R—Q B sq	B—R 3
45 B—R 2	R—Q B 2
46 B—Kt sq	P—B 6
47 P x P	P x P
48 B x P	R x B
49 R x R	B x R
50 K—K 3	B—B 4
51 K—Q 4	P—B 7
52 K—K 3	R—Q 2
53 P—Kt 4	R—Q 8

And Black wins.

Notes by Pillsbury and Showalter.

Black's 12th. Undoubtedly best. If 12 Kt x Kt; 13 B x Kt, R—R 2; 14 B x B, Q x B; 15 P x P, Kt x P; 16 B x P ch, K x B; 17 Q—B 2 ch, regaining the piece with a Pawn ahead.

White's 23d. After 23 Kt—R 6, K—Kt 2; 24 Kt x Kt, R x Kt, would probably lead to a draw.

White's 26th. Q—B 2 would have saved the Pawn.

Black's 27th. Better than Kt x P.

Black's 33d. The only move, but thoroughly repelling the attack.

Chess-Nuts.

Steinitz is not dead yet. Recently, in Vienna, he played 22 games simultaneously, winning 17, and losing only 2.

The Continental Correspondence Tourney has been in progress since 1893, and is drawing to a close. Mr. Phillips, of Chicago, is leading, with Mr. Morgan, of Philadelphia, a good second.

Showalter made a splendid fight against Pillsbury, and altho he was defeated, he has many friends who are willing to back him for another match with the Brooklyn expert, and the Kentuckian is anxious to show his friends what he can do.

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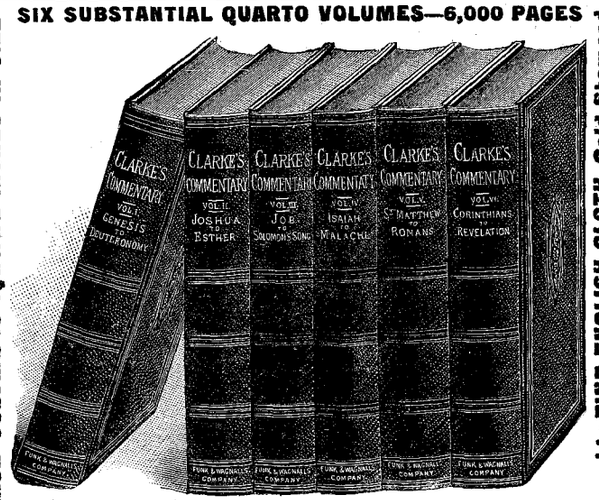

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